FARMERS'

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1908:

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND UNTIL THE

FOURTH OF JULY,

The 132nd Year of the Independence of the

UNITED STATES.

Calculated Expressly for New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania,

BY BERLIN H. WRIGHT.

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NEWARK, N. J.

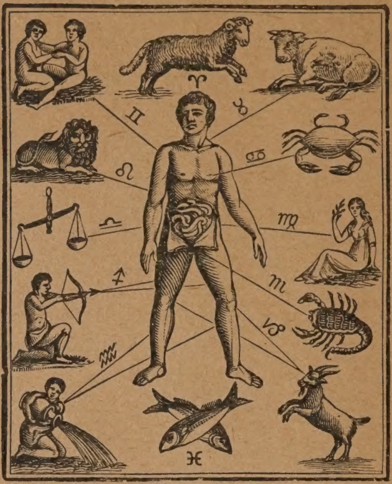
E ANATOMY OF MAN'S

AS GOVERNED BY THE

CONSTELLATIONS ACCORDING TO ANCIENT

Head and Face. ♈

Arms.
♊
Heart.
♌
Reins.
♎
Thighs.
♐
Legs.
♒



Neck.
♉
Breast.
♋
Bowels.
♍
Secrets.
♏
Knees.
♑

Feet. ♓

The column of *Moon's Place* shows the constellation of stars in which the Moon is situated at 7 P. M.; and the sign for the same is 30° greater.

To know where the sign is, first find the day of the month in the calendar page, and against the day in the ninth column, you have the place of the moon; then find the sign here, and it will give you the part of the body it is supposed to govern. The idea that the Moon's Place or the signs have any effect on the human body ought not to be believed.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

SPRING SIGNS.
1. ♈ *Aries*, or Ram,
2. ♉ *Taurus*, or Bull.
3. ♊ *Gemini*, or Twins.

SUMMER SIGNS.
4. ♋ *Cancer*, or Crab Fish.
5. ♌ *Leo*, or Lion.
6. ♍ *Virgo*, or Virgin.

AUTUMN SIGNS.
7. ♎ *Libra*, or Balance.
8. ♏ *Scorpio*, or Scorpion.
9. ♐ *Sagittarius*, or Bowman.

WINTER SIGNS.
10. ♑ *Capricornus*, or Goat.
11. ♒ *Aquarius*, or Waterman.
12. ♓ *Pisces*, or Fishes.

The first six are called Northern Signs, and the other six Southern Signs.

Explanations of the Signs Used in this Almanac.

● Moon generally. ☊ Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head. ☋ Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail. ♄ Saturn. ♀ Venus. ☌ Near together. ♃ Jupiter ☿ Mercury. □ 90° apart. ☍ Opposition, or 180° apart. ♂ Mars. ☉ Sun. ♅ Uranus. ♆ Neptune. ⊕ Earth. ⌒ Moon highest. ◡ Moon lowest.

EXPLANATION OF THE CALENDAR PAGES.

The calculations for this Almanac, as heretofore, are made for *local mean time* being the true clock time, for the different phenomena at the places of observation. To obtain the so-called Standard or Railroad time, see table "To Obtain Standard Time." The High Water is in Standard Time and from U. S. Coast Survey.

The moon's rising is given from *full* to *change*, and its setting from *change* to *full*.

The symbols and numbers in the column headed "Moon's Place" indicates the moon's place in the signs of the zodiac to the nearest degree of longitude at 7 o'clock P. M. Aries (♈) being regarded as the first of the signs.

The column headed "Phenomena" exhibits the planetary conjunctions, etc.

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529.5
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1908

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS

By Berlin H. Wright, DeLand, Fla.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1908, BEING UNTIL JULY 4TH THE 132D YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND CORRESPONDING NEARLY TO

The year 1326 of the Mohammedan era, beginning Feb. 4th.
" " A. M. 8017 of the Greek Church, beginning Jan. 14 (O. S.)
" " 4605 of the Chinese era, beginning Feb. 2.
" " 5668-9 " " " Jewish era. Sept. 26 or at Sunset Sept. 25.
" " 2568 " " " Japanese era. Beginning Feb. 2.
" " 5908 A. L. (Masonic).
" " 2661 A. U. C. (of Rome).
" " 5912 of the World (Usher).
" " 7416 of the World (Septuagint).

THE SEASONS AND SUN'S APPARENT PATH THROUGH THE ZODIAC. Washington Mean Time.

UN ENTERS GN	CON.		D. H. M.			D. H. M.	
♑	♐	December	22– 6–36	p. m	Winter begins and lasts	89–0–35	S. of Equator.
♒	♑	January	21– 5–12	a. m.			
♓	♒	February	19– 7–38	p. m.			
♈	♓	March	20– 7–11	p. m.	Spring begins and lasts	92–19–52.	N. of Equator.
♉	♈	April	20– 6–55	a. m.			
♊	♉	May	21– 6 0	a. m.			
♋	♊	June	21– 3– 3	p. m.	Summer begins and lasts	93–14–39.	N. of Equator.
♌	♋	July	23– 1–58	a. m.			
♍	♌	August	23– 8–41	a. m.			
♎	♍	September	23– 5–42	a. m.	Autumn begins and lasts	89–18–35.	S. of Equator.
♏	♎	October	23–.3–41	p. m.			
♐	♏	November	22–11–18	a. m.			
♑	♐	December	22– 0–17	a. m.	Winter beg. Trop. Year 365–5–41.		

89 d.	0h.	35m.		92d.	19h.	52m.
89	18	35		93	14	39
178	19	10 S. of Equator.		186	10	31 N. of Equator
				178	19	10
				7	15	21 larger N. of

Equator than S. of it. This is due to the slower motion of the Earth (apparent motion of the Sun) when the earth is near its Aphelion or farthest point of its orbit from the Sun during the Summer months.

ECLIPSES.

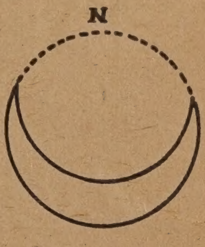
There will be only three eclipses this year and all of the Sun, as follows:

I. Total, January 3. Visible in the Southern and Gulf States as a partial eclipse.

II. Annular, June 28. The Annular phase will only be visible in Florida. North of Florida the Eclipse will be upon the Sun's Southern limb.

Throughout the region where this Almanac circulates the Sun will appear about as shown in the annexed figure at the time of greatest Eclipse.

	BEGINS MEAN H. M.	ENDS TIME H. M.	CORRECTION FOR STAN. TIME MIN.
Pittsburg, Pa..	9:18 a.m.	0:20 p. m.	plus 20
Harrisburg, Pa	9:29 "	0:41 "	" 7
New York Jersey City	9:55 "	0:58 "	minus 4
Washington	9:29 "	0:41 "	plus 8
Philadelphia ..	9:38 "	0:49 "	" 1
Annapolis	9:36 "	0:44 "	" 6
Baltimore	9:37 "	0:43 "	" 6



III. Annular, December 23, invisible in North America.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST OR BEST SEEN.

MERCURY, Feb. 8-12 and Oct. 10-15, as an evening star, setting shortly after the sun; also March 18-24 and Nov. 8-15, as a Morning Star, rising shortly before the Sun. VENUS, May 29 as an Evening Star and Aug. 11 as a Morning Star. MARS, not this year. JUPITER, Jan. 29. SATURN, Sept. 30. URANUS, July 7. NEPTUNE, Jan. 5.

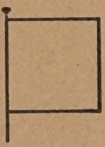
TO OBTAIN STANDARD TIME.

(*Persons living in the following places or in their vicinity will add or subtract the figures given to Local Time to find the new Standard Time.*)

	Standard or Division	Correct'n Minutes.		Standard or Division	Correct'n Minutes
Albany, N. Y.	Eastern	Sub. 5	Little Rock, Ark.	Central	Add 9
Austin, Texas	Central	Add 31	Louisville, Ky.	“	Sub. 18
Baltimore, Md.	Eastern	“ 6	Lynchburg, Va.	Eastern	Add 17
Baton Rouge, La.	Central	“ 4	Memphis, Tenn.	Central	Sub. 0
Bismarck, Dak.	“	“ 43	Milwaukee, Wis.	“	“ 8
Boston, Mass.	Eastern	Sub. 16	Mobile, Ala.	“	“ 8
Buffalo, N. Y.	“	Add 16	Montgomery, Ala.	“	“ 15
Burlington, Iowa	Central	“ 5	Nashville, Tenn.	“	“ 13
Cairo, Ill.	“	Sub. 3	New Haven, Conn.	Eastern	“ 8
Charleston. S. C.	Eastern	Add 20	New Orleans, La.	Central	Add 0
Chicago, Ill.	Central	Sub. 10	New York, N. Y.	Eastern	Sub. 4
Cincinnati, Ohio	“	“ 22	Norfolk, Va.	“	Add 5
Cleveland, Ohio	“	“ 33	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	“	“ 2
Columbus, S. C.	Eastern	Add 24	Omaha City, Neb.	Central	“ [illegible]
Columbus, Ohio	Central	Sub. 28	Pensacola, Fla.	“	Sub. [illegible]
Dayton, Ohio	“	“ 23	Philadelphia, Pa.	Eastern	Add [illegible]
Denver, Col.	Mount'in	Add 0	Pittsburg, Pa.	“	“ 20
Des Moines, Iowa	Central	“ 14	Portland, Me.	“	Sub. 19
Detroit, Mich.	“	Sub. 28	Providence, R. I.	“	“ 14
Dubuque, Iowa	“	Add 3	Quincy, Ill.	Central	Add 6
Duluth, Minn	“	“ 9	Raleigh, N. C.	Eastern	“ 15
Erie, Pa	“	Sub. 39	Richmond, Va.	“	“ 10
Evansville, Ind.	“	“ 10	Rochester, N. Y.	“	“ 11
Ft. Gibson, Cher. Nation	“	Add 21	Rock Island, Ill.	Central	“ 3
Fort Smith. Ark	“	“ 19	San Francisco, Cal.	Pacific	“ 10
Fort Wayne, Ind.	“	Sub. 20	Santa Fe, N. M.	Mount'in	“ 4
Galena, Ill.	“	Add 2	Savannah, Ga.	Central	Sub. 36
Galveston, Texas	“	“ 19	Shreveport, La.	“	Add 15
Grand Haven, Mich.	“	Sub. 15	Springfield, Ill.	“	Sub. 2
Harrisburg, Pa.	Eastern	Add 7	St. Joseph, Mo.	“	Add 19
Houston, Texas	Central	“ 21	St. Louis, Mo.	“	“ 1
Huntsville, Ala.	“	Sub. 12	St. Paul, Minn.	“	“ 12
Indianapolis, Ind.	“	“ 16	Superior City, Wis.	“	“ 8
Jackson, Miss.	“	Add 1	Syracuse, N. Y.	Eastern	“ 5
Jacksonville, Fla.	“	Sub. 33	Toledo, Ohio.	Central	Sub. 26
Janesville, Wis	“	“ 4	Trenton, N. J.	Eastern	“ 1
Jefferson City, Mo.	“	Add 9	Utica, N. Y.	“	Add 1
Kansas City. Mo.	“	“ 19	Washington, D. C.	“	“ 8
Keokuk, Iowa	“	“ 6	Wheeling, W. Va.	“	“ 23
Knoxville, Tenn.	“	Sub. 24	Wilmington, Del.	“	“ 2
La Crosse, Wis.	“	Add 5	Wilmington, N. C.	Eastern	“ 13
Lawrence, Kansas	“	“ 21	Yankton, Dak.	Central	“ 29
Lexington, Ky.	“	Sub. 23			

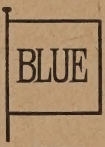
WEATHER SIGNALS.

No. 1.
WHITE



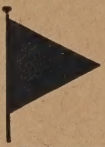
Clear or Fair Weather.

No. 2.
BLUE



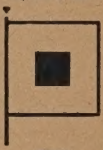
Rain or Snow

No. 3.
BLACK



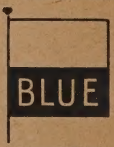
Temperature Signal.

No. 4.
WH., BL'K CENTRE.



Cold Wave.

No. 5.
WHITE & BLUE



Local Rains or Showers.

When black triangular flag is placed above white or blue flag it indicates warmer; when placed below, colder weather; when omitted stationary temperature.

1. **Information Signal.** A red pennant will indicate storm in vicinity of station, but winds not expected to be of a very dangerous character.

2. **A Storm Signal.** A red flag with a black centre.

3. **A Hurricane.** Two storm flags displayed, one above the other, from same staff.

4. A red pennant will indicate that the winds are to be easterly—that is, from northeast to south, inclusive, and that the storm centre is approaching.

5. A white pennant will indicate westerly winds—that is, from north to southwest, inclusive, and that the storm centre has passed.

6. When red pennant is hoisted above storm signal, winds are expected from the northeast quadrant; when below, from the southeast quadrant.

7. When white pennant is hoisted above storm signal, winds are expected from the northwest quadrant; when below, from the southwest quadrant.

8. **Night Storm Signals.** A red light for easterly winds, and a white and red light for westerly winds.

EMBER DAYS	Wed.	after	1st Sunday in Lent,	Mch.	11, 13 & 14
	Fri.		Pentecost	June	10, 12 & 13
	&		14th of Sept.	Sept.	16, 18 & 19
	Sat.		13th of Dec.	Dec.	16, 18 & 19

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters	ED	Solar Cycle	13
Epact or Moon's Age, Jan. 1,	27	Roman Indiction	6
Lunar Cycle or Golden Number	9	Julian Period	6621
Dionysian Period	237	Jewish Lunar Cycle	6

CHURCH DAYS AND MOVABLE FEASTS.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Good Friday	April 17
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 16	Easter Sunday	April 19
Sexagesima Sunday	Feb. 23	Low Sunday	April 26
Quinquagesima Sunday	March 1	Rogation Sunday	May 24
Shrove Tuesday	March 3	Ascension Thursday	May 28
Ash Wednesday	March 4	Whit-Sunday (Pentecost)	June 7
Quadragesima Sunday	March 8	Trinity Sunday	June 14
Mid-Lent Sunday	March 29	Corpus Christi	June 18
Palm Sunday	April 12	Advent Sunday	Nov. 29

MORNING STARS.

INFERIOR PLANETS.

Mercury, until Jan. 14: from February 28 to May 7; from July 4 to August 20, and Oct. 28 to Dec. 23.

Venus, after July 5.

SUPERIOR PLANETS.

Mars, after August 22.

Jupiter, from August 17 to Dec. 5.

Saturn, from March 20 to July 1.

Uranus, from Jan. 4 to April 6.

EVENING STARS.

INFERIOR PLANETS.

Mercury, from Jan. 14 to Feb. 28. May 7 to July 4; August 20 to Oct. 28 and after Dec. 23.

Venus, until July 5.

SUPERIOR PLANETS.

Mars, until August 22.

Jupiter, until August 17 and after Dec. 5.

Saturn, until March 20, and after July 1.

Uranus, until Jan. 4 and after April 6.

NEW TIDE TABLE.

In the column next the last, in the Calendar pages, is given the time when the Moon is South. To find the time of high water at any of the following named places, add the hours and minutes opposite the place to the time of the Moon South.

☞The Tides given in the Calendar pages are for the Port of New York, Stand. Time. The height of tide is the average or mean.

For NEWARK add 45 minutes to New York.

PLACES	TIDE ESTAB.	HG'T	PLACES	TIDE ESTAB.	HG'T
	H. M.	FT.		H. M.	FT.
Albany, N. Y	5 22	2.3	New Haven, Conn	11 16	5.9
Annapolis, Md	4 38	0.9	New London, Conn	5 28	2.6
Amboy, N. J	8 15	5.0	New Rochelle, N. Y	11 22	7.6
Baltimore, Md	6 33	1.3	Newport, R. I	7 45	3.9
Beaufort, N. C	7 26	2.8	New York, N. Y	8 13	4.3
Belleville, N. J	9 0	...	Old Point Comfort, Va	8 17	2.5
Boston, Mass	11 27	10.0	Oyster Bay, N. Y	11 7	7.3
Bridgeport, Conn	11 11	6.5	Philadelphia, Pa	1 18	6.0
Cape May Landing, N. J	8 19	4.8	Point Lookout, Md	0 32	1.4
Castleton, N. Y	4 29	2.7	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	12 34	3.2
City Point, Va	2 11	2.8	Richmond, Va	4 32	2.9
Cold Spring Inlet, N. Y	7 32	4.4	Sands Point, L. I	11 13	7.7
Delaware Breakwater, Del	8 0	3.5	Sandy Hook, N. J	7 29	4.8
Dobb's Ferry, N. Y	9 19	3.6	Stonington, Conn	9 7	2.7
Egg Island Light, N. J	9 4	6.0	Stuyvesant, N. Y	3 23	3.8
Elizabeth Port, N. J	8 57	5.0	Smithville, N. C	7 19	4.5
Hackensack, N. J	10 0	...	Tarrytown, N. Y	9 57	3.5
Hatteras Inlet, N. C	7 4	2.0	Tappahannock, Va	0 42	1.6
Higbee's Cape May, N. J	8 33	4.9	Tivoli, N. Y	1 24	4.0
Mahon's River, Del	9 52	5.9	Throg's Neck, N. Y	11 20	7.3
Montauk Point, N. Y	8 20	1.9	Verplank's Pt., N. Y	10 8	3.1
NEWARK, N. J	9 0	...	Washington, D. C	7 44	3.0
New Bedford, Mass. (ent.)	7 57	3.8	West Point, N. Y	11 2	2.7
New Brunswick, N. J	9 5	5.0	Wilmington, N. C	9 6	2.7
New Castle, Del	11 53	6.5			

The actual rise of the tides depends on the strength and the direction of the wind, and it not unfrequently happens that a tide which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient perhaps to cause damage. The time for high water in this Almanac is for New York, Eastern Standard Time, and the first high water after the Moon's Meridian passage. For an approximation of the other high water add 12 hours or subtract 12 hours, and for the two low tides add 6 hours or subtract 6 hours. The figures are from the United States Coast Survey.

CHURCH CALENDAR—1908.

JANUARY

1 Circumcision of Christ
6 EPIPHANY
12 1st Sunday after Epiphany
19 2d Sunday after Epiphany
25 Conversion of St. Paul
26 3d Sunday after Epiphany

FEBRUARY

2 Purification of V. M.
9 4th Sunday after Epiphany
5th Sunday after Epiphany
14 St. Valentine's Day
16 Septuagesima Sunday
23 Sexagesima Sunday
24 St. Matthias' Day

MARCH

1 Quinquagesima Sunday
St. David's Day
3 Shrove Tuesday
4 ASH WEDNESDAY
Lent Begins
8 Quadragesima Sunday
11 Ember Day
13 Ember Day
14 Ember Day
15 2dSunday in Lent
22 3d Sunday in Lent
25 ANNUNCIATION of the V.M.
29 Mid-Lent Sunday

APRIL

5 5th Sunday in Lent
12 Palm Sunday
17 GOOD FRIDAY
19 Easter Sunday
25 St. Mark's Day
26 1st Sunday after Easter
Low Sunday

MAY

1 S. S. Philip & James Day
3 2d Sunday after Easter
10 3d Sunday after Easter
17 4th Sunday after Easter
24 Rogation Sunday
28 ASCENSION (HOLY) THURSDAY.
31 Sunday after Ascension

JUNE

7 Whit Sunday (Pentecost)
10 Ember Day
12 Ember Day
13 Ember Day
14 Trinity Sunday
18 Corpus Christi
21 1st Sunday after Trinity
28 2d Sunday after Trinity
29 SS. Peter and Paul

JULY

5 3d Sunday after Trinity
12 4th Sunday after Trinity
19 5th Sunday after Trinity
25 St. James the Apostle
26 6th Sunday after Trinity

AUGUST

2 7th Sunday after Trinity
6 TRANSFIGURATION
9 8th Sunday after Trinity
16 9th Sunday after Trinity
23 10th Sunday after Trinity
24 St. Bartholomew
30 11th Sunday after Trinity

SEPTEMBER

6 12th Sunday after Trinity
13 13th Sunday after Trinity
16 Ember Day
18 Ember Day
19 Ember Day
20 14th Sunday after Trinity
21 St. Matthews' Day
27 15th Sunday after Trinity
29 St. John and All Angels

OCTOBER

4 16th Sunday after Trinity
11 17th Sunday after Trinity
18 18th Sunday after Trinity
St. Luke the Evangelist
25 19th Sunday after Trinity
28 SS. Simon and Jude

NOVEMBER

1 20th Sunday after Trinity
All Saints' Day
2 All Souls' Day
8 21st Sunday after Trinit
15 22d Sunday after Trinity
22 23d Sunday after Trinity
29 Advent Sunday
30 St. Andrew's Day

DECEMBER

6 2d Sunday in Advent
13 3d Sunday in Advent
16 Ember Day
18 Ember Day
19 Ember Day
20 4th Sunday in Advent
21 St. Thomas' Day
25 CHRISTMAS DAY
26 St. Stephens' Day
27 St. John the Evangelist
28 The Innocents' Day

THE IMPORTS AND THE TIMES OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS.

Advent embraces four weeks before Christmas; Advent Sunday, or the "first Sunday in Advent," being the Sunday nearest St. Andrew's Day, which is November 30th. Of course, as the name denotes, it has reference to the *coming* or *birth* of Christ.

Easter Sunday is the Sunday after the first (calendar) full moon on or after March 21st. It corresponds to the old passover of the Jews.

Good Friday commemorates the crucifixion; *Palm Sunday* the entry of Christ into Jerusalem, when the people bore palms before Him; and *Low Sunday* a feast of lower grade, is the Sunday after Easter.

Lent, the great Fast of the Church, begins on Ash Wednesday—so called because ashes were often used as tokens of humiliation.

The day before Ash Wednesday is *Shrove Tuesday*—a favorite day for shriving or getting rid of sins; the Sunday before Ash Wednesday is called *Quinquagesima*, *i. e.* fiftieth. The Sunday before Quinquagesima Sunday is called *Sexagesima* (sixtieth); and the previous one *Septuagesima* (seventieth); while the Sunday after Ash Wednesday—first in Lent is called *Quadragesima* (fortieth). These terms give approximately, the number of days before Easter.

Passing to *Whitsun-day*—this was the Jewish Pentecost and is the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after Easter.

Rogation Sunday (prayer Sunday) is two weeks before Whitsun-day; and *Ascension Day* is the Thursday after Rogation Sunday—ten days before Whitsun-day, *i. e.*, forty days after Easter.

Lastly, *Trinity Sunday*—a feast in reference to the Trinity—is the Sunday next after Whitsun-day. Other Sundays are counted from Trinity.

TIDES.

The actual rise of the tides depends on the strength and the direction of the wind, and it not infrequently happens that a tide which would independently of these have been small is higher than another otherwise much greater. But when a tide which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient perhaps to cause damage. The tide given in the calendar pages is the first high tide following the Moon's Meridian passage and another high tide will occur about 12 h. 40 m. after this one given.

MOONLIGHT EVENINGS.

Persons who desire to ascertain when the moon will shine well, for the purpose of EVENING EXCURSIONS, PARTIES, PICNICS, &c., may consider the evenings favorable for those purposes for THREE DAYS BEFORE FULL MOON and for FOUR DAYS AFTER FULL MOON. The Moon's rising AFTER the FULL will occur AFTER sunset, and about 50 minutes LATER each evening. The time of rising will be easily seen in the pages of the Almanac. The best time is at the time of FULL MOON.

TABLE FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER THROUGHOUT EACH YEAR.

This table and the accompanying remarks are the results of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon, in their several positions respecting the Earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the Moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon or Last Quarter, Happens—	In Summer.	In Winter.
Between midnight and 2 o'clock...	Fair....................	Frost unless the wind S. W.
" 2 and 4 morning..........	Cold and showers......	Snow and stormy.
" 4 and 6 "	Rain..........	Rain.
" 6 and 8 "	Wind and rain	Stormy
" 8 and 10 "	Changeable.	Cold rain if wind W., snow if E.
" 10 and 12 "	Frequent showers......	Cold and high wind.
" 12 and 2 afternoon..........	Very rainy.............	Snow or rain.
" 2 and 4 "	Changeable	Fair and mild.
" 4 and 6 "	Fair..........	Fair.
" 6 and 8 "	Fair if wind N. E......	Fair and frosty if wind N. or N.E.
" 8 and 10 "	Rainy if S. or S. W....	Rain or snow if S. or S. W.
" 10 and midnight..........	Fair..........	Fair and frosty.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The nearer the time of the Moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter are to *midnight*, the fairer will be the weather during the next seven days.

2. The space of this calculation occupies from ten at night to two next morning.

3. The nearer to *midday* or *noon* the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the Summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The Moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, *i. e.* from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of Autumn, the whole of Winter and the beginning of Spring, yet in the main the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases, where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

WIND.— When the wind changes it usually shifts with the Sun, from left to right. Thus, an East wind shifts to West through Southeast, South, Southwest, and a West wind shifts to East through Northwest, North and Northeast. If the wind shifts the opposite way, from West to Southwest, South and Southeast, it is called backing, but it rarely does so unless the weather is unsettled. When blowing at the rate of 20 or 25 miles an hour it is called by sailors a brisk gale; at 30 or 35 miles per hour, a high wind; at 40 or 45 miles per hour, a very high wind; at 50 miles per hour, a storm; at 60 or 70 miles an hour, a great storm; at 80 or 100 miles an hour, a hurricane. An inch of rain, means 100 tons of water on every acre.

WEATHER.—These hints should be remembered; a rosy sky at sunset, fine weather; an Indian-red tint, rain; a red sky in the morning, bad weather; much wind, perhaps rain; a gray sky, fine weather; soft-looking clouds, fine weather; hard-edged, oily-looking clouds, wind; a dark, gloomy blue sky, windy; a light, bright blue sky, fine weather; a bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind; a pale yellow, wet; a greenish, wind and rain; small inky-looking clouds, rain.

WEATHER SIGNS.

The formula of popular weather signs which is most kindly treated by the official observers is that adopted by the Farmers' Club of the American Institute a number of years ago. 1. When the temperature falls suddenly, there is a storm forming south of you. 2. When the temperature rises suddenly, there is a storm forming north of you. 3. The wind always blows from a region of fair weather toward a region where a storm is forming. 4. Cirrus clouds always move from a region where a storm is in progress toward a region of fair weather. 5. Cumulus clouds always move from a region where a storm is forming. 6. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the north or northeast there will be rain within twenty-four hours no matter how cold it is. 7. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the south or southeast there will be a cold hailstorm on the morrow if it be in the summer, and if it be in the winter there will be a snowstorm. 8. The wind always blows in a circle around a storm, and when it blows from the north the heaviest rain is east of you; if it blows from the south, the heaviest rain is west of you; if it blows from the east, the heaviest rain is south. 9. The wind never blows unless rain or snow is falling within 1,000 miles of you. 10. Whenever heavy white frost occurs, a storm is forming within 1,000 miles north or northwest of you.

CLIMATES.

The mean average temperature of the globe is 59° (Fahrenheit); at the poles 13°; Polar Regions, 36°; Torrid Zone, 75°; and the Equator, 82°. The greatest natural cold known is estimated at 105° below zero. The highest natural temperature is in Egypt, 117°.

1st MONTH. **JANUARY, 1908.** 31 DAYS.

Begins on

Wednesday.

MOON'S PHASES AND POSITION.—Eastern Standard Time.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon,	3	4	43	P. M.	Moon Perigee,	4	7	38	A.M.
☽ First Quarter,	10	8	53	A. M.	Moon Apogee,	18	9	2	P.M.
☉ Full Moon,	18	8	37	A. M.	Moon Lowest,	2 & 30			⌣
☾ Last Quarter,	26	10	1	A. M.	Moon Highest,	16			⌢

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Church Days, Rising Southing and Setting of the Bright Stars, Planets, Meteors, Events, etc.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec.S. ° ′	● Moon's Place. C.	Moon rises and sets. H. M.	● South H. M.	High Water N. Y. See Table. H. M.
366	1	1	Wed	(2) Earth near't ☉	7 25	4 43	23 5	♏	4 40	9 48	5 43
365	2	2	Thu	Meteor or Shooting Stars	7 25	4 44	23 0	♏	5 53	10 48	6 47
364	3	3	Fri	Total Ecl. of Sun	7 25	4 45	22 55	♐	7 4	11 52	7 41
363	4	4	Sat	☌ ♅ ☉ ☽ ☋ 5 ☌ ♀ ☽	7 25	4 46	22 49	♐	sets.	ev. 57	8 36
362	5	5	1	2d Sun. af. Chris's	7 25	4 47	22 43	♑	7 3	2 0	9 31
361	6	6	Mon	Epiphany	7 25	4 48	22 36	♑	8 17	2 59	10 29
350	7	7	Tue	(8) ☌ ♄ ☽ ♄ 3 deg. N of ☽	7 25	4 49	22 29	♒	9 31	3 55	11 29
359	8	8	Wed	☌ ♂ ☽. ♂ 5° N. of ☽	7 24	4 50	22 22	♒	10 41	4 46	morn
358	9	9	Thu	Mars in Mer. 4 45 p. m.	7 24	4 51	22 14	♓	11 49	5 34	30
357	10	10	Fri	7-Stars Mer. 8.26 p. m.	7 24	4 52	22 5	♓	morn.	6 21	1 30
356	11	11	Sat	Hyades Mer. 9.10 p. m.	7 24	4 53	21 57	♈	55	7 7	2 30
355	12	12	2	1st Sun. af. Epiph.	7 23	4 54	21 47	♈	1 57	7 53	3 29
354	13	13	Mon	Jupiter in Mer. 1.29 a.m.	7 23	4 55	21 38	♉	2 59	8 40	4 20
353	14	14	Tue	☌ ☿ ☉ Superior	7 23	4 56	21 28	♉	4 0	9 27	5 11
352	15	15	Wed	Algol var. So. 9.25 p. m.	7 22	4 57	21 17	♉	4 59	10 16	5 56
351	16	16	Thu	Mete'rs 4th to 17th	7 22	4 59	21 6	♊	5 54	11 5	6 38
340	17	17	Fri	☽ in Asc'd'g Node	7 21	5 0	20 55	♊	6 45	11 54	7 16
349	18	18	Sat	(19) ☌ ♃ ☽. ♃ 1° S of Moon	7 21	5 1	20 43	♋	rises.	morn	7 50
348	19	19	3	2d Sun. af. Epiph.	7 21	5 2	20 31	♋	6 6	43	8 23
347	20	20	Mon	Saturn in mer. 3.45 p. m.	7 20	5 3	20 19	♋	7 3	1 30	8 55
346	21	21	Tue	Whale in mer. 7.00 p. m.	7 19	5 4	20 6	♌	8 2	2 15	9 25
345	22	22	Wed	Capella Mer. 9.07 p.m.	7 18	5 5	19 53	♌	9 1	2 59	9 59
344	23	23	Thu	Rigel in Mer. 9.03 p. m.	7 17	5 7	19 39	♍	9 59	3 42	10 38
343	24	24	Fri	Taurus (♉) in mer. 9.00 p. m.	7 17	5 8	19 25	♍	11 0	4 24	11 20
342	25	25	Sat	Conv. of St. Paul	7 16	5 9	19 11	♍	morn	5 8	ev. 8
341	26	26	4	3d Sun. af. Epiph.	7 16	5 10	18 56	♎	4	5 53	1 2
330	27	27	Mon	Mars in Asc'd N'e	7 15	5 11	18 41	♎	1 9	6 41	2 5
339	28	28	Tue	Orion, Mer. 9 p.m.	7 14	5 13	18 26	♏	2 18	7 33	3 17
338	29	29	Wed	☍ ♃ ☉ & ♃ Bright.	7 13	5 14	18 10	♏	3 29	8 29	4 31
337	30	30	Thu	(27) First Train through Simplon Tunnel	7 12	5 15	17 54	♐	4 38	9 29	5 38
336	31	31	Fri	☌ ♅ ☽. ☽ in ☋	7 12	5 15	17 38	♐	5 47	10 33	6 38

2d MONTH.

FEBRUARY, 1908.

29 DAYS

Begins on

Saturday.

MOON'S PHASES AND POSITION—Eastern Standard Time.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon,	2	3	36	A.M.	Moon Perigee,	1	8	44	P.M.
☽ First Quarter,	8	11	27	P.M.	Moon Apogee,	14	10	8	P.M.
○ Full Moon,	17	4	5	A.M.	Moon Highest,	12		⌒	
☾ Last Quarter,	24	10	24	P.M.	Moon Lowest,	26		◡	

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena Church Days, Rising, Southing and Setting of the Bright Stars, Planets, Meteors, Events, etc.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. S. ° ′	● Moon's Place. C.	Moon rises and sets. H. M.	● South H. M.	High Water N. Y. See Table. H. M.
335	32	1	Sat	Belt of Orion South 9 p. m.	7 11	5 18	17 21	♑	6 46	11 37	7 35
334	33	2	5	4th Sun. af. Epiph.	7 10	5 19	17 4	♑	sets.	ev. 39	8 28
333	34	3	Mon	(4) ☌ ♄ ☽ . ♄ 3° N of M. Met	7 9	5 20	16 47	♒	7 5	1 38	9 21
332	35	4	Tue	☌ ♀ ☽. ♀ 3° N. of ☽	7 7	5 21	16 29	♒	8 19	2 33	10 9
331	36	5	Wed	Dove in mer. 8.37 p.m.	7 6	5 22	16 11	♓	9 32	3 25	11 0
330	37	6	Thu	☌ ♂ ☽ . ♂ 5° N of Moon Met.	7 5	5 23	15 53	♓	10 40	4 14	11 53
329	38	7	Fri	Society Island devastated by Cyclone, 1906.	7 4	5 25	15 35	♈	11 47	5 2	morn
328	39	8	Sat	Jupiter mer. 11.29 p.m.	7 3	5 26	15 16	♈	morn	5 49	50
327	40	9	6	5th Sun. af. Epiph	7 2	5 27	14 57	♈	51	6 36	1 50
326	41	10	Mon	☌ ♀ ♄ . ♀ 1° North of Saturn	7 1	5 28	14 38	♉	1 53	7 24	2 50
325	42	11	Tue	(12) Mer'y at gr'tst	7 0	5 30	14 19	♉	2 53	8 13	3 50
324	43	12	Wed	elon. fr. Sun 18 deg. 9 min	6 58	5 31	13 59	♊	3 49	9 2	4 43
323	44	13	Thu	☽ in asc'd'g Node	6 57	5 32	13 39	♊	4 42	9 51	5 31
322	45	14	Fri	St· Valentine's	6 56	5 34	13 19	♊	5 26	10 39	6 15
321	46	15	Sat	☌ ♃ ☽ . ♃ 1° S of ☽	6 55	5 35	12 59	♋	6 11	11 27	6 53
320	47	16	7	Septuages. Sun.	6 53	5 36	12 38	♋	rises.	morn	7 26
319	48	17	Mon	♊ in Merid. 8.46 p. m.	6 52	5 37	12 18	♌	5 55	13	7 58
318	49	18	Tue	Sirius Dog Star, South 8.51 p. m.	6 51	5 39	11 57	♌	6 54	57	8 30
317	50	19	Wed	Canis Minor S. 9.37 p. m.	6 49	5 40	11 35	♌	7 54	1 41	9 0
316	51	20	Thu	Canis Maj. So. 8.58 p.m. Met.	6 48	5 41	11 14	♍	8 55	2 23	9 31
315	52	21	Fri	Castor in mer. 9 27 p. m.	6 46	5 43	10 53	♍	9 57	3 7	10 7
314	53	22	Sat	Procyon, Mer. 9.34 p. m.	6 45	5 44	10 31	♎	11 0	3 51	10 48
313	54	23	8	Sexagesima Sun.	6 44	5 45	10 9	♎	morn	4 37	11 33
312	55	24	Mon	St. Matthias	6 42	5 46	9 47	♏	5	5 26	ev. 27
311	56	25	Tue	Pollux in mer. 9 .22 p.m.	6 41	5 48	9 25	♏	1 12	6 18	1 30
310	57	26	Wed	(27) Prof. S. J. Langley, Sec. Smithsonian Inst. d. '06	6 49	5 49	9 3	♐	2 22	7 15	2 53
309	58	27	Thu	☌ ⛢ ☽ . ♀ in ♌ . ☽ ☋	6 38	5 50	8 41	♐	3 29	8 15	4 18
308	59	28	Fri	☌ ☿ ☉ Inferior	6 37	5 51	8 18	♐	4 27	9 16	5 30
307	60	29	Sat.	♋ in mer 9.38 p m	6 36	5 52	7 55	♑	5 23	10 18	6 29

NOTE.—To ascertain the time of Southing or mer. passage of any star for any other date than the one given add 4 min. for every day previous, or 1 h. for 15 days, and subtract the time for every day, or 15 days, after the given date.

3rd MONTH. **MARCH, 1908.** 31 DAYS.

Begins on

Sunday.

MOON'S PHASES AND POSITION.—Eastern Standard Time.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon,	2	1	57	P.M.	Moon Perigee,	1	7	50	A.M.
☽ First Quarter,	9	4	42	P.M.	Moon Apogee,	13	10	44	A.M.
○ Full Moon,	17	9	28	P.M.	Moon Perigee,	29	10	14	A.M.
☾ Last Quarter,	25	7	31	A.M.	Moon Highest,	11			⌒
					Moon Lowest,	25			◡

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Church Days, Rising, Southing and Setting of the Bright Stars, Planets, Meteors, Events, etc.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. S. ° ′	● Moon's Place. C.	Moon sets and rises H. M.	● South H. M.	High Water N. Y. See Table. H. M.
306	61	1	**9**	Quinqua. Sun. St. David	6 35	5 53	7 33	♑	6 9	11 18	7 22
305	62	2	Mon	(3) ☌ ♄ ☽ ♄ .3° N. of Moon	6 34	5 53	7 10	♒	sets.	ev. 16	8 10
304	63	3	Tue	Shrove Tuesday	6 32	5 54	6 47	♒	7 7	1 10	8 59
303	64	4	Wed	Ash Wed. Lent begins.	6 30	5 55	6 24	♓	8 18	2 1	9 45
302	65	5	Thu	☌ ♀ ☽ . ♀ 5° N. of ☽	6 29	5 56	6 1	♓	9 28	2 51	10 31
301	66	6	Fri	☌ ♂ ☽ . ♂ 5° N. of ☽	6 27	5 57	5 37	♈	10 35	3 40	11 20
300	67	7	Sat	Hydra in mer. 10.22 p.m.	6 25	5 58	5 14	♈	11 41	4 29	morn
299	68	8	**10**	Quadrages. Sun.	6 24	5 59	4 51	♉	morn	5 18	11
298	69	9	Mon	Jupiter in Mer. 9.18 p.m.	6 22	6 0	4 27	♉	43	6 7	1 6
297	70	10	Tue	(12) Mrs. Susan B. Anthony died, 1906.	6 20	6 1	4 4	♊	1 42	6 57	2 6
296	71	11	Wed	Ember Day ☽ in ☊ Met'rs	6 19	6 2	3 40	♊	2 37	7 46	3 12
295	72	12	Thu	(13) ☌ ♃ ☽ . ♃ 1 deg S. of ☽	6 17	6 3	3 17	♊	3 26	8 35	4 11
294	73	13	Fri	Ember Day	6 16	6 4	2 53	♋	4 11	9 23	5 1
293	74	14	Sat	Ember Day	6 14	6 5	2 29	♋	4 50	10 9	5 47
292	75	15	**11**	2d Sun. in Lent	6 12	6 6	2 6	♌	5 27	10 54	6 27
291	76	16	Mon	Reg'l's in mer. 10.26 p.m.	6 11	6 8	1 42	♌	5 54	11 38	7 0
290	77	17	Tue	St. Pat'k Formosa Earthquake, 1906	6 9	6 9	1 18	♌	rises.	morn	7 32
289	78	18	Wed	Argus in mer. 10.56 p. m.	6 7	6 10	55	♍	6 48	21	8 4
288	79	19	Thu	Du. Big Dip. up. mer. 11.00 p.m.	6 6	6 12	31	♍	7 49	1 5	8 32
287	80	20	Fri	☉ Ent. ♈ Spring begins.	6 4	6 13	7	♎	8 53	1 49	9 6
286	81	21	Sat.	☌ ♄ ☉ & ♄ Invis.	6 2	6 14	N. 16	♎	9 59	2 35	9 43
285	82	22	**12**	3d Sun. in Lent	6 1	6 15	40	♏	11 5	3 23	10 24
284	83	23	Mon	Denebola in meridian 11.40 p. m.	5 59	6 16	1 4	♏	morn	4 14	11 11
283	84	24	Tue	(25) Lady Day	5 58	6 16	1 27	♏	12	5 9	ev. 8
282	85	25	Wed	Annunciation	5 56	6 17	1 51	♐	1 18	6 6	1 14
281	86	26	Thu	☌ ♅ ☽ . (25) ☽ in ☋	5 54	6 18	2 15	♐	2 19	7 6	2 45
280	87	27	Fri	☿ Gr. El. W. 27° 49′	5 52	6 19	2 38	♑	3 16	8 6	4 14
279	88	28	Sat	Belt of Orion mer. 5 p. m.	5 51	6 20	3 2	♑	4 2	9 4	5 20
278	89	29	**13**	Mid-Lent Sunday	5 49	6 21	3 25	♒	4 44	10 1	6 16
277	90	30	Mon	♃ Stationary	5 47	6 22	3 48	♒	5 18	10 55	7 5
276	91	31	Tue	☌ ♄ ☽ . ♄ 3° N. of ☽	5 46	6 23	4 12	♓	5 50	11 47	7 50

4th MONTH. **APRIL, 1908.** 30 DAYS.

Begins on

Wednesday.

MOON'S PHASES AND POSITION.—Eastern Standard Time

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon,	1	0	2	A.M.	Moon Apogee,	10	5	24	A.M.
☽ First Quarter,	8	11	31	A.M.	Moon Perigee,	25	7	20	A.M.
○ Full Moon	16	11	55	A.M.	Moon Highest,	7		⌒	
☽ Last Quarter,	23	2	6	P.M.	Moon Lowest,	21		◡	
● New Moon,	30	10	33	A.M.					

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Church Days, Rising, Southing and Setting of the Bright Stars, Planets, Meteors, Events, etc.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. N ° ′	Moon's Place. C.	Moon sets and rises H. M.	● South H. M.	High Water N. Y. See Table. H. M.
275	92	1	Wed	Venus in Per. Met	5 44	6 24	4 35	♓	sets	ev. 38	8 35
274	93	2	Thu	□ ♆ ☉. Eastern	5 42	6 26	4 58	♈	8 14	1 27	9 19
273	94	3	Fri	(4) ☌ ♀ ☽. ♀ 5° N. of Moon	5 41	6 27	5 21	♈	9 22	2 17	10 0
272	95	4	Sat	☌ ♂ ☽. ☌ ♀ ♂. ♀ 1°	5 39	6 28	5 44	♉	10 27	3 7	10 45
271	96	5	14	5th S'n. Lent. Met.	5 37	6 29	6 7	♉	11 30	3 58	11 33
270	97	6	Mon	□ ♅ ☉. Western	5 36	6 30	6 29	♉	morn	4 48	morn
269	98	7	Tue	(6) Great Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, 1906.	5 34	6 31	6 52	♊	28	5 39	22
268	99	8	Wed	(7) ☽ in Asc'd N'de	5 33	6 32	7 14	♊	1 20	6 28	1 16
267	100	9	Thu	☌ ♃ ☽. ♃ 1° S. of M.	5 31	6 33	7 37	♋	2 7	7 17	2 20
266	101	10	Fri	Jup'r in mer. 7.11 p.m.	5 30	6 34	7 59	♋	2 49	8 4	3 22
265	102	11	Sat	Dove in mer. 4.18 p. m.	5 28	6 35	8 21	♋	3 25	8 49	4 19
264	103	12	15	Palm Sun'y. Met.	5 26	6 36	8 43	♌	3 55	9 33	5 7
263	104	13	Mon	Betelguese in Mer. 4.24 p.m.	5 25	6 37	9 5	♌	4 23	10 17	5 48
262	105	14	Tue	☌ ☿ ♄. ☿ 28′ S. of ♄	5 24	6 38	9 26	♍	4 51	11 1	6 25
261	106	15	Wed	♊ in Mer. 4.58 p. m.	5 22	6 39	9 47	♍	5 17	11 45	7 0
260	107	16	Thu	Maunday Thur.	5 20	6 40	10 9	♎	rises	morn	7 38
259	108	17	Fri	Good Friday	5 19	6 41	10 30	♎	7 49	30	8 10
258	109	18	Sat	Easter Even.	5 17	6 42	10 51	♎	8 57	1 19	8 45
257	110	19	16	Easter Sunday	5 16	6 43	11 12	♏	10 6	2 10	9 25
256	111	20	Mon	(21) ☽ in ☋	5 14	6 44	11 33	♏	11 12	3 4	10 10
255	112	21	Tue	(18-20) San Francisco destroyed, 1906	5 13	6 45	11 53	♐	morn	4 1	11 0
254	113	22	Wed	☌ ♅ ☽	5 11	6 46	12 14	♐	15	5 0	ev. 0
253	114	23	Thu	St. George	5 10	6 48	12 34	♑	1 14	6 0	1 5
252	115	24	Fri	□ ♃ ☉ Eastern	5 8	6 48	12 53	♑	2 1	6 58	2 46
251	116	25	Sat	St. Mark (26) ♀ Gr. El. E. 45 dg	5 7	6 49	13 13	♒	2 43	7 54	4 2
250	117	26	17	Low Sunday	5 6	6 50	13 33	♒	3 18	8 47	5 3
249	118	27	Mon	☌ ♄ ☽. ♄ 3° N of ☽	5 4	6 51	13 52	♓	3 50	9 38	5 56
248	119	28	Tue	Castor Mer. 5.03 p.m.	5 3	6 52	14 11	♓	4 19	10 28	6 43
247	120	29	Wed	♋ in Mer. 4.42 p.m.	5 2	6 53	14 29	♈	4 48	11 17	7 30
246	121	30	Thu	The Sickle. in mer. 7.29 p.m.	5 0	6 55	14 48	♈	sets.	ev. 6	8 10

5th MONTH. **MAY, 1908.** 31 DAYS

Begins on

Friday.

MOON'S PHASES AND POSITION.—Eastern Standard Time.

	D.	H.	M.	
☽ First Quarter,	8	6	23	A. M.
🌕 Full Moon,	15	11	32	P. M.
☾ Last Quarter,	22	7	17	P. M.
● New Moon,	29	10	14	P. M.

	D.	H.	M.	
Moon Apogee,	8	0	56	A. M.
Moon Perigee,	20	8	26	A. M.
Moon Highest,	5		⌒	
Moon Lowest,	18		◡	

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week	Phenomena, Church Days, Rising, Southing and Setting of the Bright Stars, Planets, Meteors, Events, etc.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. N ° ′	● Moon's Place. C.	Moon rises and sets H. M.	● South H. M.	High Water N. Y. See Table. H. M.
245	122	1	Fri	SS. Philip & James	4 59	6 56	15 6	♈	8 10	56	8 52
244	123	2	Sat	(3) ☌ ♂ ☽. ♂ 2 deg. S. of M. Meteors.	4 58	6 57	15 24	♉	9 15	1 46	9 34
243	124	3	18	2d Sun. af. Easter	4 56	6 58	15 42	♉	10 16	2 38	10 15
242	125	4	Mon	☌ ♀ ☽ 4° N. of ☽	4 55	6 59	15 59	♊	11 11	3 29	10 57
241	126	5	Tue	M'n in Asc'd N'de	4 54	7 0	16 17	♊	morn	4 20	11 38
240	127	6	Wed	(7) ☌ ☿ ☉ Super'r	4 53	7 1	16 34	♊	2	5 10	morn
239	128	7	Thu	☌ ♃ ☽. ♃ 1 deg. South of Moon	4 52	7 2	16 50	♋	41	5 57	25
238	129	8	Fri	Denebola in meridian 8 39 p. m.	4 51	7 3	17 7	♋	1 23	6 43	1 17
237	130	9	Sat	Corvus (Crow) in mer. 9.00 p. m.	4 49	7 4	17 23	♌	1 57	7 28	2 15
236	131	10	19	3d Sun. af. Easter	4 48	7 5	17 39	♌	2 26	8 11	3 14
235	132	11	Mon	Spica in Mer. 10.03 p. m.	4 47	7 6	17 54	♌	2 52	8 54	4 9
234	133	12	Tue	☿ in Perihelion	4 46	7 7	18 9	♍	3 17	9 38	4 56
233	134	13	Wed	Virgo (♍) in mer. 9.37 p. m.	4 45	7 8	18 24	♍	3 44	10 23	5 41
232	135	14	Thu	Berenices Hair in mer. 9.00 p. m.	4 44	7 9	18 39	♎	4 11	11 10	6 23
231	136	15	Fr	S. Cross Mer. 9.00 p. m.	4 43	7 10	18 53	♎	rises.	morn	7 8
230	137	16	Sat	Centaur in mer. 10.00 p. m.	4 42	7 11	19 7	♏	7 52	1	7 47
229	138	17	20	4th Sun. af. Easter	4 41	7 12	19 21	♏	9 2	55	8 30
228	139	18	Mon	(14) C. Schurz died, 1906	4 40	7 13	19 34	♐	10 8	1 53	9 16
227	140	19	Tue	☌ ♅ ☽	4 39	7 14	19 47	♐	11 9	2 53	10 6
226	141	20	Wed	(19) ☽ in ☋	4 39	7 15	20 0	♑	morn	3 54	11 1
225	142	21	Thu	☌ ♀ ♆. ♀ 4° N. of ♆	4 38	7 16	20 12	♑	2	4 54	ev. 8
224	143	22	Fr	Sq. of ♎ in mer. 11.00 p. m.	4 37	7 17	20 24	♒	44	5 50	1 21
223	144	23	Sat	Arcturus in mer. 10,07 p. m.	4 36	7 18	20 36	♒	1 22	6 44	2 37
222	145	24	21	Rogation Sunday	4 36	7 19	20 47	♒	1 53	7 35	3 44
221	146	25	Mon	☌ ♄ ☽ (24) Free Alcohol bill pass'd, '06	4 35	7 20	20 58	♓	2 23	8 24	4 40
220	147	26	Tue	Boötes Mer. 10.16 p. m.	4 34	7 20	21 9	♓	2 51	9 12	5 33
219	148	27	Wed	Bengula in mer. 9.12 p. m.	4 34	7 21	21 19	♈	3 19	9 59	6 20
218	149	28	Thu	Ascension (Holy) Thursday.	4 33	7 22	21 29	♈	3 49	10 48	7 5
217	150	29	Fri	♀ Brightest	4 32	7 23	21 38	♉	4 22	11 38	7 46
216	151	30	Sat	N. Crown in mer. 11.00 p. m.	4 32	7 23	21 47	♉	sets.	ev. 28	8 28
215	152	31	22	Sun. af. Ascension	4 31	7 24	21 56	♊	9 1	1 20	9 8

6th MONTH. **JUNE, 1908.** **30 DAYS.**

Begins on

Monday.

MOON'S PHASES AND POSITION.—Eastern Standard Time

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
☽ First Quarter,	6	11	56	P. M.	Moon Apogee,	4	7	32	P. M.
🌕 Full Moon,	14	8	55	A. M.	Moon Perigee,	16	4	56	P. M.
☾ Last Quarter,	21	0	26	A. M.	Moon Highest,	1–28			⌒
● New Moon,	28	11	31	A. M.	Moon Lowest,	15			⌣

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Church Days, Rising, Southing and Setting of the Bright Stars, Planets, Meteors, Events, etc.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. N ° ′	◍ Moon's Place. C.	Moon rises and sets H. M.	◍ South H. M.	High Water N. Y. See Table. H. M.
214	153	1	Mon	☌ ♂ ☽ . ♂ 1 deg. N. of M. Moon in ☊	4 31	7 24	22 4	♊	9 54	2 11	9 47
213	154	2	Tue	☌ ♀ ☽ . ♀ 1° N. of ☽	4 30	7 25	22 12	♊	10 42	3 2	10 25
212	155	3	Wed	☌ ♃ ☽ . ♃ 2° S. of M.	4 30	7 26	22 20	♋	11 23	3 51	11 2
211	156	4	Thu	N. Crown meridian 10.39 p. m.	4 30	7 26	22 27	♋	11 57	4 37	11 38
210	157	5	Fri	Lupus in mer. 10.37 p. m.	4 29	7 27	22 34	♌	morn	5 22	morn
209	158	6	Sat	(7) ☌ ☿ ♂ . ☿ 19 min. N. of ♂	4 29	7 28	22 40	♌	27	6 6	22
208	159	7	23	Whit-Sun. Pentecost Meteor.	4 29	7 28	22 46	♌	55	6 48	1 11
207	160	8	Mon	(7) ☿ Gr. Elong. E. 24 deg.	4 29	7 29	22 52	♍	1 20	7 31	2 4
206	161	9	Tue	(10) ☌ ☿ ♆	4 28	7 30	22 57	♍	1 44	8 14	3 0
205	162	10	Wed	Ember Day	4 28	7 30	23 2	♎	2 9	9 0	3 58
204	163	11	Thu	St. Barnebas. Met.	4 28	7 31	23 6	♎	2 37	9 49	4 52
203	164	12	Fri	Ember Day ☌ ♂ ♆	4 28	7 31	23 10	♏	3 9	10 41	5 46
202	165	13	Sat	Ember Day ♀ Sta.	4 28	7 32	23 13	♏	3 44	11 38	6 38
201	166	14	24	Trinity Sunday	4 28	7 32	23 17	♏	rises.	morn	7 30
200	167	15	Mon	☌ ♅ ☽	4 28	7 32	23 19	♐	8 59	39	8 20
199	168	16	Tue	(15) ☽ desc'g Node	4 28	7 33	23 22	♐	9 56	1 42	9 12
198	169	17	Wed	☌ ☿ ♂ . ☿ 1 dg. 42 min. South of ♂	4 28	7 33	23 24	♑	10 44	2 44	10 7
197	170	18	Thu	Corpus C. ♀ in ☋	4 28	7 33	23 25	♑	11 23	3 44	11 5
196	171	19	Fr	(21) ☌ ♄ ☽ ♄ 3 deg. N. of Moon	4 28	7 34	23 26	♒	11 56	4 40	ev. 10
195	172	20	Sat	(21) ☉ Ent. ♋ Sum. begins	4 29	7 34	23 27	♒	morn	5 32	1 11
194	173	21	25	1st Sun. af. Trinity	4 29	7 34	23 27	♓	27	6 22	2 15
193	174	22	Mon	☌ ♀ ♂ . ♀ 2° S. of ♂	4 29	7 34	23 27	♓	55	7 10	3 15
192	175	23	Tue	Pure Food Bill '06	4 29	7 34	23 26	♈	1 23	7 57	4 13
191	176	24	Wed	St. John the Bapt.	4 29	7 35	23 25	♈	1 53	8 45	5 7
190	177	25	Thu	Thaw k Stanford White, 1906	4 30	7 35	23 24	♉	2 22	9 33	5 55
189	178	26	Fri	(28) Annular Ecl ☉	4 30	7 35	23 22	♉	2 59	10 23	6 43
188	179	27	Sat	♏ in Mer. 10 p.m.	4 30	7 35	23 20	♉	3 37	11 13	7 25
187	180	28	26	2d Sun. af. Trinity	4 31	7 35	23 17	♊	sets.	ev 4	8 7
186	181	29	Mon	SS. Peter and Paul	4 31	7 35	23 14	♊	8 36	55	8 45
185	182	30	Tue	(29) ☌ ♂ ☽ . ♂ 30 m S. of ☽	4 31	7 35	23 11	♋	9 21	1 45	9 20

7th MONTH. **JULY, 1908.** 31 DAYS

Begins on

Wednesday.

MOON'S PHASES AND POSITION.—Eastern Standard Time.

	D.	H.	M.	
☽ First Quarter,	6	3	25	P. M.
🌕 Full Moon,	13	4	48	P. M.
☾ Last Quarter,	20	7	1	A. M.
● New Moon,	28	2	16	A. M.

Moon Apogee,	2	11	50	A. M.
Moon Perigee,	14	7	50	P. M.
Moon Apogee,	29	10	14	P. M.
Moon Lowest,	12	◡		
Moon Highest,	25		◠	

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week	Phenomena, Church Days, Rising, Southing and Setting of the Bright Stars; Planets, Meteors, Events, etc.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. N ° ′	● Moon's Place. C.	Moon rises and sets H. M.	● South H. M.	High Water N. Y. See Table H. M.
184	183	1	Wed	☌ ♃ ☽ . ♃ 2° S. of ☽	4 32	7 35	23 7	♋	9 56	2 32	9 58
183	184	2	Thu	□ ♄ ☉ Western	4 32	7 35	23 3	♋	10 29	3 18	10 30
182	185	3	Fri	(2) ⊕ Far'st f'm ☉	4 33	7 34	22 58	♌	10 57	4 2	11 0
181	186	4	Sat	☌ ♀ ♆. ☌ ☿ ☉ Inf.	4 33	7 34	22 53	♌	11 22	4 44	11 40
180	187	5	27	3d Sunday after Trinity ☌ ♀ ☉	4 34	7 34	22 48	♍	11 47	5 26	morn
179	188	6	Mon	Rutilicus in mer-dian 9.28 p. m.	4 35	7 34	22 42	♍	morn	6 8	24
178	189	7	Tue	☍ ♅ ☉ & ♅ Bright.	4 35	7 33	22 36	♍	12	6 52	1 10
177	190	8	Wed	Dragon in mer. 10.48 p. m.	4 36	7 33	22 29	♎	37	7 38	2 5
176	191	9	Thu	Vega in Mer. 11 23 p. m.	4 37	7 33	22 22	♎	1 5	8 27	3 5
175	192	10	Fri	Hercules Mer. 9.49 p. m.	4 37	7 32	22 14	♏	1 38	9 21	4 10
174	193	11	Sat	(19) Gen. Stoessel condem'd sur'd Port Arthur. '06	4 38	7 32	22 7	♏	2 18	10 20	5 15
173	194	12	28	4th Sun. af. Trin.	4 39	7 31	21 59	♐	3 6	11 22	6 17
172	195	13	Mon	☌ ♆ ☉.(12) ☽ in ☋	4 39	7 31	21 50	♐	rises	morn	7 16
171	196	14	Tue	Milk Maid's Dipper South 11 p. m.	4 40	7 30	21 41	♑	8 35	26	8 12
170	197	15	Wed	☌ ☿ ♀	4 41	7 30	21 32	♑	9 20	1 29	9 6
169	198	16	Thu	Sagittarius in mer. 12;00 p. m.	4 42	7 29	21 22	♒	9 57	2 29	10 2
168	199	17	Fri	Altair Mer. 0.9 p m.	4 43	7 29	21 12	♒	10 29	3 25	10 57
167	200	18	Sat.	☌ ♄ ☽ ♄ 3° N. of ☽	4 44	7 28	21 2	♓	10 58	4 17	11 52
166	201	19	29	5th Sun. af. Trin.	4 44	7 27	20 51	♓	11 26	5 7	ev. 50
165	202	20	Mon	Little Dip. Up Mer. 8 p. m	4 45	7 26	20 40	♈	11 56	5 55	1 47
164	203	21	Tue	(25) ☿ Gr. Elong. W. 20 deg. Met.	4 46	7 26	20 28	♈	morn	6 43	2 46
163	204	22	Wed	Russel Sage d, '06	4 47	7 25	20 17	♉	25	7 31	3 45
162	205	23	Thu	♄ Stationary	4 48	7 24	20 5	♉	59	8 20	4 41
161	206	24	Fri	(25) ☌ ♀ ☽ . ♀ 6 dg S Mn in ☊	4 48	7 23	19 52	♉	1 37	9 10	5 32
160	207	25	Sat	St. James	4 49	7 23	19 39	♊	2 14	10 0	6 20
159	208	26	30	6th Sun. af. Trin.	4 50	7 22	19 26	♊	3 8	10 51	7 6
158	209	27	Mon	♀ Stationary	4 51	7 21	19 13	♋	4 0	11 41	7 45
157	210	28	Tue	☌ ♂ ☽ . ♂ 2° S. of ☽	4 52	7 20	18 59	♋	sets.	ev. 29	8 21
156	211	29	Wed	Big Dip. Upper Mer. 2.00 a. m.	4 53	7 19	18 45	♋	8 30	1 15	8 55
155	212	30	Thu	♑ in Mer. 0.30 a. m.	4 54	7 18	18 31	♌	8 59	1 59	9 26
154	213	31	Fri	♄ in Mer. 4.08 a.m.	4 55	7 17	18 16	♌	9 26	2 42	9 56

8th MONTH. **AUGUST, 1908.** **31 DAYS.**

Begins on

Saturday.

MOON'S PHASES AND POSITION.—Eastern Standard Time.

	D.	H.	M.	
☽ First Quarter,	5	4	40	A.M.
🌕 Full Moon,	11	11	58	P.M.
☾ Last Quarter,	18	4	25	P.M.
● New Moon,	26	5	59	P.M.

	D.	H.	M.	
Moon Perigee,	12	4	38	A.M.
Moon Apogee,	26	1	20	A.M.
Moon Lowest,	9	◡		
Moon Highest,	21		◠	

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Church Days, Rising, Southing and Setting of the Bright Stars, Planets, Meteors, Events, etc.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. N ° ′	● Moon's Place. C.	Moon sets and rises H. M.	● South H. M.	High Water N. Y. See Table. H. M.
153	214	1	Sat	First Cable between Japan and United States. 1906.	4 56	7 16	18 1	♍	9 50	3 24	10 29
152	215	2	31	7th Sun. af. Trin.	4 57	7 14	17 46	♍	10 15	4 5	11 5
151	216	3	Mon	Cross in Mer. 11.15 p. m.	4 58	7 13	17 30	♍	10 39	4 47	11 47
150	217	4	Tue	♒ in mer. 1.40 a.m	4 59	7 12	17 14	♎	11 2	5 31	morn
149	218	5	Wed	Andromeda in mer. 3.10 a. m.	5 0	7 11	16 58	♎	11 36	6 18	32
148	219	6	Thu	Transfigu'n. Met's	5 1	7 10	16 42	♏	morn	7 8	1 25
147	220	7	Fri	Cassiopeia's Chair Mer. 3 a. m.	5 2	7 9	16 25	♏	10	8 3	2 28
146	221	8	Sat	Shoot. Stars 6th to 12th.	5 3	7 7	16 8	♐	53	9 2	3 43
145	222	9	32	8th Sun. af. Trin.	5 4	7 6	15 51	♐	1 44	10 5	4 54
144	223	10	Mon	(9) ☽ in ☋	5 5	7 5	15 33	♑	2 50	11 8	6 3
143	224	11	Tue	♀ Brightest	5 6	7 4	15 16	♑	rises.	morn	7 3
142	225	12	Wed	Algenib, mer. 2.47 a. m.	5 7	7 2	14 58	♒	7 52	11	8 0
141	226	13	Thu	☌ ♂ ♃. ♂ 24 min. North of ♃	5 8	7 1	14 40	♒	8 27	1 10	8 54
140	227	14	Fri	Pegasus in mer. 2 a.m.	5 9	7 0	14 21	♓	8 58	2 5	9 45
139	228	15	Sat	☌ ♄ ☽. ♄ 2° N. of ☽	5 10	6 58	14 3	♓	9 27	2 58	10 38
138	229	16	33	9th Sun. af. Trin.	5 11	6 57	13 44	♓	9 57	3 48	11 28
137	230	17	Mon	☌ ♃ ☉ & ♃ Invis.	5 12	6 55	13 25	♈	10 28	4 38	ev. 21
136	231	18	Tue	Alpheratz in mer. 2.16 a. m.	5 13	6 54	13 5	♈	10 59	5 27	1 19
135	232	19	Wed	☌ ☿ ♃	5 14	6 53	12 46	♉	11 36	6 16	2 17
134	233	20	Thu	☌ ☿ ☉ Superior	5 15	6 51	12 26	♉	morn	7 6	3 15
133	234	21	Fri	(20) ☌ ♂ ☿. ☽ in ☊	5 16	6 50	12 6	♊	17	7 57	4 15
132	235	22	Sat	☌ ♂ ☉. ☌ ♀ ☽	5 17	6 48	11 46	♊	1 5	8 48	5 9
131	236	23	34	10th Sun. af. Trin.	5 17	6 47	11 26	♊	1 56	9 38	5 57
130	237	24	Mon	St. Bartholomew	5 18	6 45	11 5	♋	2 50	10 26	6 40
129	238	25	Tue	The Crane in mer. 11.46 p. m.	5 19	6 44	10 45	♋	3 47	11 13	7 18
128	239	26	Wed	☌ ♃ ☽. ♃ 3 deg. South of Moon.	5 20	6 42	10 24	♌	4 46	11 58	7 52
127	240	27	Thu	Fomalhaut in mer. 0.28 a. m.	5 21	6 41	10 3	♌	sets.	ev. 41	8 25
126	241	28	Fri	♄ in Merid. 2.14 a. m.	5 22	6 39	9 42	♌	7 55	1 23	8 55
125	242	29	Sat	♓ in Mer. 1.30 a. m.	5 23	6 37	9 21	♍	8 19	2 4	9 24
124	243	30	35	11th Sun. af. Trin.	5 24	6 36	8 59	♍	8 43	2 46	9 56
123	244	31	Mon	Phoenix in mer. 1.37 a. m.	5 25	6 34	8 38	♎	9 8	3 29	10 33

9th MONTH. **SEPTEMBER, 1908.** 30 DAYS.

Begins on

Tueday.

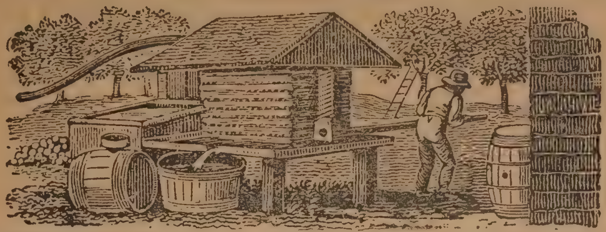
MOON'S PHASES AND POSITION.—Eastern Standard Time.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
☽ First Quarter,	3	3	50	P. M.	Moon Perigee,	9	2	50	P. M.
○ Full Moon,	10	7	23	A. M.	Moon Apogee,	22	7	2	A. M.
☾ Last Quarter,	17	5	33	A. M.	Moon Lowest,	5	◡		
● New Moon,	25	9	59	A. M.	Moon Highest,	17		◠	

Days in Year.	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Church Days, Rising, Southing and Setting of the Bright Stars, Planets, Meteors, Events, etc.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. N ° ′	● Moon's Place. C.	Moon rises and sets H. M.	● South H. M.	High Water N. Y. See Table. H. M.
122	245	1	Tue	Cassiopeia in mer. 2 a. m.	5 26	6 33	8 16	♎	9 36	4 13	11 15
121	246	2	Wed	Cetus in mer. 2.00 a. m.	5 27	6 31	7 54	♎	10 7	5 1	morn
120	247	3	Thu	♂ in Aphelion	5 28	6 29	7 32	♏	10 47	5 53	4
119	248	4	Fri	(5) ☽ in Desc. No'e	5 29	6 28	7 10	♏	11 31	6 48	1 0
118	249	5	Sat	(1) Met'rs or Shooting Stars	5 30	6 26	6 48	♐	morn	7 48	2 7
117	250	6	36	12th Sun. af. Trin.	5 31	6 25	6 25	♐	30	8 49	3 27
116	251	7	Mon	Pointers Upper mer. 1 a. m.	5 32	6 23	6 3	♑	1 37	9 51	4 45
115	252	8	Tue	Mirach in mer. 1.57 a. m	5 33	6 21	5 40	♑	2 51	10 51	5 51
114	253	9	Wed	♈ Mer. 1.38 a. m.	5 34	6 20	5 18	♒	4 8	11 48	6 51
113	254	10	Thu	Almaach in mer. 2.42 a. m	5 35	6 18	4 55	♒	rises.	morn	7 40
112	255	11	Fri	☌ ♄ ☽ . ♄ 2° N. of M.	5 36	6 16	4 32	♓	7 24	43	8 32
111	256	12	Sat	Big Dip. Lower mer. 12 p.m.	5 37	6 15	4 9	♓	7 55	1 35	9 20
110	257	13	37	13th Sun. af. Trin.	5 38	6 13	3 46	♈	8 25	2 27	10 8
109	258	14	Mon	♀ Gr. El. W. 46°	5 39	6 11	3 23	♈	8 57	3 18	10 59
108	259	15	Tue	Cygnus in mer. 9.00 p. m.	5 40	6 9	3 0	♉	9 33	4 9	11 51
107	260	16	Wed	Ember Day	5 41	6 8	2 37	♉	10 14	5 0	ev. 46
106	261	17	Thu	(19) Cuban Insurrection began, 1906.	5 42	6 6	2 14	♊	10 59	5 52	1 46
105	262	18	Fri	Ember Day ☽ in ☊	5 43	6 4	1 51	♊	11 50	6 43	2 48
104	263	19	Sat	Ember Day	5 44	6 3	1 27	♊	morn	7 34	3 45
103	264	20	38	(14) Sun. af. Trin.	5 45	6 1	1 4	♋	43	8 23	4 40
102	265	21	Mon	St. Matthew ☌ ♀ ☽	5 46	5 59	0 41	♋	1 40	9 10	5 28
101	266	22	Tue	☌ ♃ ☽ . ♃ 3 deg. South of Moon.	5 47	5 58	0 17	♌	2 38	9 56	6 10
100	267	23	Wed	☉ Ent. ♎ and Autumn begins	5 48	5 56	S. 6	♌	3 36	10 39	6 47
99	268	24	Thu	☌ ♂ ☽ . ♂ 4 deg. South of Moon.	5 49	5 54	0 29	♌	4 36	11 22	7 18
98	269	25	Fri	Shoot. Stars, 24-25	5 50	5 53	0 53	♍	sets.	ev. 3	7 50
97	270	26	Sat	♒ in mer. 9 p. m.	5 51	5 52	1 16	♍	6 48	45	8 20
96	271	27	39	15th Sun. af. Trin.	5 52	5 50	1 40	♎	7 13	1 28	8 50
95	272	28	Mon	Fomalhaut in mer. 10.28 p. m.	5 53	5 48	2 3	♎	7 38	2 12	9 25
94	273	29	Tue	Michaelmas, St. John and all Angels.	5 54	5 46	2 26	♎	8 10	2 59	10 5
93	274	30	Wed	☍ ♄ ☉ & ♄ Bright.	5 54	5 44	2 50	♏	8 46	3 49	10 50

10th MONTH. **OCTOBER, 1908.** 31 DAYS.

Begins on



Thursday.

MOON'S PHASES AND POSITION.—Eastern Standard Time.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
☽ First Quarter,	3	1	13	A. M.	Moon Perigee,	7	10	56	P. M.
🌕 Full Moon,	9	4	3	P. M.	Moon Apogee,	19	9	8	P. M.
☾ Last Quarter,	16	10	35	P. M.	Moon Lowest,	2–30	◡		
● New Moon,	25	1	46	A. M.	Moon Highest,	15		◠	

Days in Year.	Day of Year	Day of Mon.	Day of Week	Phenomena, Church Days, Rising, Southing and Setting of the Bright Stars, Planets, Meteors, Events, etc.	☉ Sun rises H.	M.	☉ Sun sets. H.	M.	☉ Sun's dec. S. °	′	● Moon's Place. C.	Moon rises and sets H.	M.	● South H.	M.	High Water N.Y. See Table. H.	M.
92	275	1	Thu	(2) ☽ in des'd Node	5	56	5	43	3	13	♏	9	27	4	42	11	43
91	276	2	Fri	Met. or Sh't'g St'rs	5	57	5	41	3	36	♐	10	19	5	39	morn	
90	277	3	Sat	☌ ♅ ☽ (4) ☿ Gr. Elon. East	5	58	5	39	4	0	♐	11	20	6	37		46
89	278	4	40	16th Sun. af. Trin.	5	59	5	38	4	23	♑	morn		7	37	2	2
88	279	5	Mon	Phoenix mer. 11.00 p m,	6	1	5	36	4	46	♑		30	8	36	3	27
87	280	6	Tue	□ ♅ ☉. E. (5) Met.	6	2	5	35	5	9	♒	1	44	9	32	4	37
86	281	7	Wed	Cassiopeia's Chair Mer. 11.30 p. m.	6	3	5	33	5	32	♒	2	59	10	27	5	38
85	282	8	Thu	☌ ♄ ☽. ♄ 2° N. of ☽	6	4	5	31	5	55	♓	4	15	11	20	6	30
84	283	9	Fri	♀ in Asc'd'g Node	6	5	5	30	6	18	♓	rises.		morn		7	19
83	284	10	Sat	□ ♆ ☉. W.	6	6	5	28	6	41	♈	6	21		12	8	8
82	285	11	41	17th Sun. af. Trin.	6	7	5	27	7	3	♈	6	53	1	4	8	53
81	286	12	Mon	Little Dip. Up. Mer. 2.36 a. m.	6	8	5	25	7	26	♉	7	27	1	56	9	40
80	287	13	Tue	☌ ♀ ♃. ♀ 36 minutes South of ♃	6	9	5	23	7	48	♉	8	6	2	48	10	29
79	288	14	Wed	(15) ☽ in ☊	6	10	5	22	8	11	♉	8	51	3	41	11	19
78	289	15	Thu	(16) Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died, 1906.	6	11	5	20	8	33	♊	9	41	4	34	ev.	12
77	290	16	Fri	Big Dip. Lower mer. 9 p. m.	6	12	5	19	8	55	♊	10	34	5	27	1	10
76	291	17	Sat	Merach in mer. 11.20 p. m.	6	13	5	17	9	17	♋	11	30	6	17	2	11
75	292	18	42	18th Sun. af. Trin.	6	14	5	16	9	39	♋	morn		7	6	3	10
74	293	19	Mon	Great West Indian Hurricane, 1906.	6	15	5	14	10	1	♋		28	7	52	4	4
73	294	20	Tue	☌ ♃ ☽. ♃ 4° S. of ☽	6	16	5	13	10	23	♌	1	26	8	36	4	51
72	295	21	Wed	☌ ♀ ☽. ♀ 4° S. of ☽	6	18	5	11	10	44	♌	2	27	9	19	5	30
71	296	22	Thu	Alpharatz in mer. 10 p. m.	6	19	5	10	11	5	♍	3	26	10	1	6	6
70	297	23	Fri	☌ ♂ ☽. ♂ 4° S of ☽	6	20	5	9	11	26	♍	4	25	10	42	6	39
69	298	24	Sat	Caph in mer. 9.52 p. m.	6	21	5	7	11	47	♍	5	25	11	25	7	12
68	299	25	43	19th Sun. af. Trin.	6	22	5	6	12	8	♎	sets.		ev.	9	7	45
67	300	26	Mon	Great □ of Pegasus Mer. 9 p. m.	6	23	5	4	12	29	♎	6	11		56	8	20
66	301	27	Tue	(28) ☌ ☿ ☉ Infer'r	6	24	5	4	12	49	♏	6	45	1	45	9	0
65	302	28	Wed	SS. Simon & Jude	6	25	5	2	13	9	♏	7	26	2	38	9	45
64	303	29	Thu	(30) ☌ ♅ ☽.	6	27	5	1	13	30	♐	8	14	3	34	10	35
63	304	30	Fri	Moon in ☋	6	28	4	59	13	49	♐	9	12	4	32	11	33
62	305	31	Sat	Hallowe'en	6	29	4	58	14	9	♐	10	19	5	31	morn	

11th MONTH. **NOVEMBER, 1908.** 30 DAYS.

Begins on

Sunday.

MOON'S PHASES AND POSITION.—Eastern Standard Time.

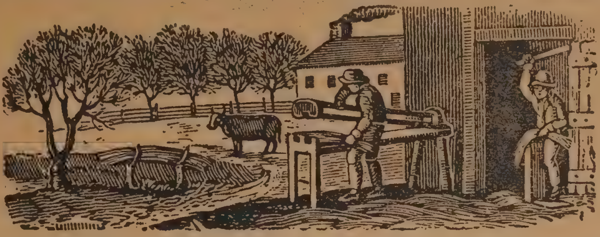
☽ First Quarter,	1	9	16	A. M.
● Full Moon,	8	2	58	A. M.
☾ Last Quarter,	15	6	41	P. M.
● New Moon,	23	4	53	P.M.
☽ First Quarter,	30	4	44	P.M.

Moon Perigee,	4	7	44	P. M.
Moon Apogee,	16	4	32	P. M.
Moon Perigee,	30	10	14	A. M
Moon Highest,	11	⌒		
Moon Lowest,	26		◡	

Days in Year	Day of Year.	Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Church Days, Rising, Southing and Setting of the Bright Stars, Planets, Meteors, Events etc.	☉ Sun rises H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. S. ° ′	● Moon's Place. C.	Moon rises and sets H. M.	● South H. M.	High Water N. Y. See Table. H. M.
61	306	1	44	20th Sun. af. Trin.	6 30	4 57	14 28	♑	11 30	6 28	46
60	307	2	Mon	All Souls' Day	6 31	4 56	14 47	♑	morn	7 24	2 9
59	308	3	Tue	Fomalhaut Mer. 7.57 p. m.	6 32	4 54	15 6	♒	42	8 17	3 22
58	309	4	Wed	Markab in mer. 7.00 p. m.	6 34	4 53	15 24	♒	1 56	9 9	4 25
57	310	5	Thu	☌ ♄ ☽. ♄ 2° N. of ☽	6 35	4 52	15 43	♓	3 10	9 59	5 19
56	311	6	Fri	Pisces in mer. 8.00 p. m.	6 36	4 51	16 1	♓	4 21	10 50	6 8
55	312	7	Sat	Crane in mer. 7.00 p. m.	6 37	4 50	16 19	♈	5 33	11 41	6 56
54	313	8	45	21st Sun. af. Trin.	6 38	4 49	16 37	♈	rises.	morn	7 43
53	314	9	Mon	Cetus (Whale) in meridian 10.00 p. m.	6 40	4 48	16 54	♉	5 58	34	8 28
52	315	10	Tue	(11) ☽ in As'cd N'e	6 41	4 47	17 11	♉	6 41	1 27	9 12
51	316	11	Wed	(9) Meteors or Shooting Stars and 11 to 15.	6 42	4 46	17 28	♊	7 29	2 22	9 58
50	317	12	Thu	Venus in Perihel'n	6 43	4 45	17 44	♊	8 22	3 16	10 44
49	318	13	Fri	(14) President Roosevelt visits Panama, 1906.	6 44	4 44	18 0	♊	9 17	4 8	11 33
48	319	14	Sat	Achernar in meridian 10 p. m.	6 46	4 43	18 16	♋	10 17	4 58	ev. 25
47	320	15	46	22d Sun. af. Trin.	6 47	4 42	18 31	♋	11 15	5 46	1 21
46	321	16	Mon	Sheretan in meridian 10.07 p. m.	6 48	4 41	18 46	♌	morn	6 31	2 20
45	322	17	Tue	☌ ♃ ☽. ♃ 4°. S of ☽	6 49	4 40	19 1	♌	14	7 14	3 15
44	323	18	Wed	♈ in Mer. 11 p. m.	6 50	4 39	19 16	♌	1 12	7 56	4 2
43	324	19	Thu	(20) ☌ ♂ ☽ ♂ 4 deg. S. of Moon.	6 51	4 38	19 30	♍	2 13	8 38	4 42
42	325	20	Fri	☌ ♀ ☽. ♀ 3° S of ☽	6 53	4 38	19 43	♍	3 12	9 20	5 21
41	326	21	Sat	Almaach im mer 9.55 p. m.	6 54	4 38	19 57	♎	4 14	10 3	6 0
40	327	22	47	23d Sun. af. Trin.	6 55	4 37	20 10	♎	5 18	10 49	6 37
39	328	23	Mon	Mira Mer. 10.3 p m.	6 56	4 36	20 23	♏	6 26	11 38	7 18
38	329	24	Tue	☽ in ☋	6 57	4 36	20 35	♏	sets	ev. 31	7 59
37	330	25	Wed	(24) Meteors or Shooting Stars	6 58	4 35	20 47	♏	6 9	1 27	8 45
36	331	26	Thu	Thanksgiving D'y	6 59	4 35	20 59	♐	7 6	2 26	9 34
35	332	27	Fri	Shooting Stars, from Sickle, 25-28	7 0	4 35	21 9	♐	8 11	3 26	10 30
34	333	28	Sat	Menkar in Mer. 10 27 p. m.	7 2	4 34	21 20	♑	9 21	4 24	11 35
33	334	29	48	Advent Sunday	7 3	4 34	21 30	♑	10 34	5 20	morn
32	335	30	Mon	St. Andrew	7 4	4 34	21 40	♒	11 46	6 14	47

DECEMBER, 1908.

Begins on



Tuesday.

MOON'S PHASES AND POSITION.—Eastern Standard Time.

	D.	H.	M.	
🌕 Full Moon,	7	4	44	P. M.
☾ Last Quarter,	15	4	12	P. M.
● New Moon,	23	6	49	A. M.
☽ First Quarter,	30	0	40	A. M.

	D.	H.	M.	
Moon Apogee,	14	1	44	P. M.
Moon Perigee,	26	8	26	A. M.
Moon Highest,	9	∩		
Moon Lowest,	24		∪	

Days in Year	Day of Year	Day of Mon.	Day of Week	Phenomena, Church Days, Rising, Southing and Setting of the Bright Stars, Planets, Meteors, Events, etc.	☉ Sun rises		☉ Sun sets.		☉ Sun's dec. S.		● Moon's Place.	Moon rises. and sets		● South		High Water N. Y. See Table	
					H.	M.	H.	M.	°	′	C.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
31	336	1	Tue	Algol in mer. 10.19 p. m	7	5	4	34	21	50	♒	morn		7	4	2	2
30	337	2	Wed	☌ ♄ ☽ . ♄ 3° N. of ☽	7	6	4	33	21	59	♓		56	7	54	3	8
29	338	3	Thu	Perseus Mer. 10.29 p.m.	7	7	4	33	22	8	♓	2	7	8	43	4	6
28	339	4	Fri	Alcyone in mer. 10.48 p. m.	7	8	4	33	22	16	♈	3	17	9	32	5	0
27	340	5	Sat	□ ♃ ☉ . W. Met. 6–12 from ♉	7	9	4	32	22	24	♈	4	26	10	23	5	48
26	341	6	49	2d Sun. in Advent	7	10	4	32	22	31	♉	5	37	11	15	6	36
25	342	7	Mon	♄ Stationary	7	11	4	32	22	38	♉	rises.		morn		7	20
24	343	8	Tue	☽ at ☊	7	12	4	32	22	44	♉	5	19		9	8	5
23	344	9	Wed	(8) Ends of Tunnel under East River meet, 1906	7	13	4	32	22	50	♊	6	11	1	3	8	48
22	345	10	Thu	Aldebaran in mer. 11.03 p. m.	7	14	4	32	22	56	♊	7	0	1	57	9	31
21	346	11	Fri	♉ mer. 11.40 p. m.	7	15	4	32	23	1	♋	8	3	2	49	10	14
20	347	12	Sat	Auriga in mer 11.45 p. m.	7	15	4	32	23	6	♋	9	4	3	38	10	55
19	348	13	50	3d Sun. in Advent	7	16	4	33	23	10	♌	10	3	4	25	11	38
18	349	14	Mon	☌ ♃ ☽ . ♃ 4° S. of ☽	7	16	4	33	23	14	♌	11	1	5	9	ev.	24
17	350	15	Tue	Rigel in mer. 11.33 p. m.	7	17	4	33	23	17	♌	11	58	5	51	1	12
16	351	16	Wed	Ember Day	7	18	4	33	23	20	♍	morn		6	32	2	5
15	352	17	Thu	Orion in mer. 11.46 p. m.	7	18	4	33	23	22	♍		58	7	13	2	54
14	353	18	Fri	Em. D'y (19) ☌ ♂ ☽	7	19	4	34	23	24	♎	1	58	7	55	3	45
13	354	19	Sat	Ember Day, Bishop C. C. Mc-Cabe died. 1906.	7	20	4	34	23	26	♎	3	0	8	39	4	38
12	355	20	51	4th Sun. in Advent	7	20	4	35	23	27	♎	4	6	9	27	5	25
11	356	21	Mon	Saint Thomas (20) ☌ ♀ ☽	7	21	4	35	23	27	♏	5	13	10	18	6	10
10	357	22	Tue	☉ ent. ♑ Winter begins	7	21	4	35	23	27	♏	6	23	11	13	7	0
9	358	23	Wed	☉ Eclipsed. Ann.	7	22	4	37	23	27	♐	sets.		ev.	12	7	48
8	359	24	Thu	☽ in ☋	7	22	4	37	23	26	♐	5	56	1	14	8	38
7	360	25	Fri	Christm's □ ♄ ☉ E.	7	23	4	38	23	24	♑	7	6	2	15	9	30
6	361	26	Sat	St. Stephen	7	23	4	39	23	22	♑	8	20	3	14	10	28
5	362	27	52	1st Sun. af. Chris.	7	23	4	39	23	20	♒	9	36	4	10	11	30
4	363	28	Mon	Holy Innocents	7	23	4	40	23	17	♒	10	48	5	2	morn	
3	364	29	Tue	☌ ♄ ☽ . ♄ 3° N. of ☽	7	24	4	40	23	14	♓	11	59	5	52		34
2	365	30	Wed	♃ in Mer. 4.32 a.m.	7	24	4	41	23	10	♓	morn		6	40	1	40
1	366	31	Thur	♃ Stationary	7	24	4	42	23	6	♈	1	8	7	39	2	45

POSTAGE RATES, ETC.

First Class.—Letters and all other written matter, whether sealed or unsealed, and all other matter sealed, nailed, sewed, tied or fastened in any manner, so that it cannot be easily examined, 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

Second Class.—Newspapers or periodicals sent by publishers and news agents, 1 cent a pound; sent by others, 1 cent for every four ounces, fully prepaid by stamps affixed to the matter.

Third Class.—Printed matter, unsealed, (matter in notched envelopes must pay letter postage) 1 cent for every two ounces, fully prepaid. This includes books, circulars, chromos, engravings, music, proof sheets, with accompanying manuscript, reproductions by electric-pen, hektograph, or other similar process easy of recognition, seeds, plants, etc. Limit of weight, 4 lbs., except for single book which may weigh more. Productions by copying press or typewriter are first-class matter.

Fourth Class.—Matter not included in the three preceding classes, so put up as to be easily examined, 1 cent an ounce. Limit of weight 4 lbs. Full prepayment compulsory.

Special Delivery—Every article of mailable matter bearing a 10-cent special delivery stamp, in addition to postage, is entitled to immediate delivery by special messenger, on arrival at any postoffice. Extent of delivery, the carrier limits of letter carrier offices; other offices, one mile from the post office. Hours of delivery, 7 A. M. to 11 P. M. at carrier offices; at others, 7 A. M. to arrival of last mail before 9 P. M.

Postal Cards.—Single, 1 cent; double, or reply, 2 cents. Nothing may be attached except a label of address, and no writing on the address side beyond the superscription.

Unmailable.—Obscene books, letters, or other matter, or matter relating to lotteries; matter bearing on the outside indecent, injurious and threatening language; liquors, poisons, explosives, live animals or other articles liable to injure the mails or the persons who handle them.

Permissible Writing.—No writing is permitted on third or fourth class matter, beyond the superscription, except the name and address of sender preceded by the word "From." Wrappers of fourth-class matter may bear names and number of articles enclosed; a word or passage in a book may be marked.

Weighing.—To avoid errors, packages should be weighed at the postoffice.

Reforwarding.—Matter may be forwarded from office of original address to another on request of addressee; no new charge is made on letters and postal cards thus forwarded, but other matter is subject to full additional postage. Undelivered matter is returnable on same terms.

Superscription.—In mailing books or other articles to distant points, the address should be put on the wrapper as well as on each article enclosed.

Postal Notes.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved January 27, 1894, the issue of Postal Notes was discontinued on June 30, 1894.

Canadian and Mexican Postage.—Same general rates and conditions as on domestic matter. No sealed matter mailable, however, except letters in their usual and ordinary form.

Fees Charged for Domestic Money Orders.—Payable in the United States (which includes Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Tutuila, Samoa); also for orders payable in Canada, Cuba, Newfoundland, the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, (China), and the Philippine Islands.

For orders not exceeding $2.50	3 cents.
For orders exceeding $2.50 and not exceeding $5.00	5 "
" " 5.00 " 10.00	8 "
" " 10.00 " 20.00	10 "
" " 20.00 " 30.00	12 "
" " 30.00 " 40.00	15 "
" " 40.00 " 50.00	18 "
" " 50.00 " 60.00	20 "
" " 60.00 " 75.00	25 "
" " 75.00 " 100.00	30 "

Foreign Postage.—General rates on letters and sealed matter to foreign countries, 5 cents ½ ounce or fraction thereof. The limit of dimensions for parcels is uniform, being 12-8-4 inches. The limit of weight differs. For example: To Belgium, France, Great Britain, British Colonies, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Egypt, Argentine Republic, Salvador and Hawaii, the maximum weight for sample of merchandise is 12 ounces; while to Germany, Denmark and all other countries of the Postal Union the weight is limited to 8¾ ounces.

Generally, merchandise, coin and jewelry are unmailable to foreign countries.

To Mexico, Hawaii, Newfoundland and some West Indian and South American countries, parcels are mailable under special parcels-post conventions. As to rates, etc., postmasters should be consulted.

Money Orders on the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, Jamaica, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, Tasmania, Windward Islands, Japan, Cape Colony, Queensland, Leeward Islands, Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark, and Bahama Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Austria-Hungary, British Guiana, Luxemberg, Bermuda, South Australia, Salvador and Hong Kong: For sums not exceeding $10, 10 cents; over 10 and not exceeding $20, 20 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 30 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 40 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 50 cents, etc., advancing by 10 cents for each $10 or fraction thereof.

The maximum of an international money order to most countries is now $100.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

January 1. New Year's Day: In all the States (including the District of Columbia) except Massachusetts Mississippi and New Hampshire.

January 8. Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans: In Louisiana.

January 19. Lee's Birthday: In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

February 12. Lincoln's Birthday: In Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Washington (State).

February (Third Tuesday). Spring Election Day: In Pennsylvania.

February 22. Washington's Birthday: In all the States (including the District of Columbia), except Mississippi where it is observed by exercises in the public schools only.

March 2. Anniversary of Texan Independence: In Texas.

April 6. Confederate Memorial Day: In Louisiana.

April 19. Patriot's Day: In Massachusetts.

April 21. Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto: In Texas.

April 26. Confederate Memorial Day: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

May 10. Confederate Memorial Day: In North Carolina and South Carolina.

May (Second Friday). Confederate Day: In Tennessee.

May 20. Anniversary of the Signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: In North Carolina.

May 30. Decoration Day: In all the States and Territories (and District of Columbia), except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida. Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

June 3. Jefferson Davis' Birthday: In Florida and Georgia.

July 4. Independence Day: In all the States and the District of Columbia.

July 24. Pioneers' Day: In Utah.

August 16. Bennington Battle Day: In Vermont.

September 7, 1908. Labor Day: In all the States and Territories (and District of Columbia), except Nevada, North Dakota. In Louisiana, observed in Orleans Parish. In Wyoming by proclamation of the Governor.

September 9. Admission Day: In California.

October 31. Admission Day: In Nevada.

November 1. All Saints' Day: In Louisiana.

November —. General Election Day: In Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota. Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Washington. Wisconsin and Wyoming, in the years when elections are held in these States. In 1908 the date is November 3.

November —. Thanksgiving Day: (usually the fourth Thursday in November): Is observed in all the States and in the District of Columbia, though in some States it is not a statutory holiday.

December 25. Christmas Day: In all the States and in the District of Columbia.

Sundays and Fast Days are legal holidays in all the States which designate them as such.

There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, but by common consent the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed as holidays. In Kansas Decoration Day, Labor Day and Washington's Birthday are the only legal holidays by legislative enactment; other legal holidays are so only by common consent. In New Mexico Decoration Day, Labor Day and Arbor Day are holidays when so designated by the Governor.

Arbor Day is a legal holiday in Arizona, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico, Wisconsin and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor; in Texas, February 22.; Nebraska, April 22; Utah, April 15; Rhode Island, Second Friday in May; Montana, Second Tuesday in May; Georgia, First Friday in December; Colorado (school holiday only), Third Friday in April; in Oklahoma, the Friday following the Second Monday in March; in Arkansas, First Saturday in March.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in Illinois (in cities of 200,000 or more inhabitants), Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, the District of Columbia (for banking purposes), and in New Orleans, La. and Charlecton, S. C.; in Louisiana and Missouri in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; in Tennessee, for State and county offices, and in Colorado during June, July and August.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commezcial purposes, but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

HUMOROUS.

Quite Appetizing.

Some ladies from the city were making a visit at a nearby farm. Inspired by their evident admiration for all they saw, the farmer quite surpassed himself in his efforts for their amusement. When they sat down to dinner he put a small bottle on the table and said gaily:

"Now, you ladies amuse yourselves guessing what is in the bottle while I carve the chickens."

One lady guessed a small potato, another a peanut, and finally they gave it up in despair.

"Why," said the farmer, with a delightful roar, "that's my little toe, got it cut off in the meadow." Tableau.

According to the Lyre, a young man recently rushed into a telegraph office and sent the following message to his wife's family:

"Twins today; more tomorrow."

He—Can you tell me the difference between an Irishman frozen to death and a Highlander on a cold day?

She—No.

He—Well, one's kilt with the cold and the other's cold with the kilt.

First Pig—And they'll cut us up for pork and use our skins to make footballs.

Second Pig—Well, if they ever make a football out of my skin, I'll be glad I'm not in it.

"Papa don't need to say his prayers."

Mamma—"Why not?"

"'Cause it's most morning when he goes to bed."

Small Boy—"Do you want a good thing, sir?"

Boss—"Yes; what is it?"

Small Boy—"Me."

Getting Rid of an Inventor.

General Nelson A. Miles, when head of the army, used to be continually besieged by cranks with pneumatic rapid-fire guns, dirigible war balloons, and other martial inventions. But the general would weed these cranks out with admirable speed. An inventor, quoted in the New York Independent, says:

"I sat in his office with him one day when a servant brought in a card.

"'Oh, send him in,' said General Miles. 'His business won't take more than a minute or two.'

"So in came a wild-eyed, long-haired man, twisting his soft hat nervously in both hands.

"'General,' he said, 'I have here—and he took out a small parcel—'a bullet-proof army coat. If the government would adopt this'—

"'Put it on,' said General Miles, and he rang the bell. The servant appeared as the inventor was getting into the coat.

"'Jones,' said the General, 'tell the captain of the guard to order one of his men to load his rifle with ball and cartridge and?—

"'Excuse me, General, I forgot something,' interrupted the inventor, and hastily took his departure."

Let the Cat out of the Bag.

"When first we practice to deceive," most of us are not very skillful. An unsuccessful effort is chronicled in an exchange.

"We see on an average a dozen newly-married couples a day here, I guess," said a Union depot attendant a day or two ago, "and we usually know them as brides and grooms the minute they come in sight. It isn't always by their dress. There are plenty of them who would get away without being recognized by us as newly-married couples if they would not be overanxious and nervous in other ways. A few days ago I noticed a couple out here on the platform that did not strike me as being newly-married. A moment later, though, the groom gave it away. Approaching me, he said nervously:

"'What time does the Sedalia train leave, honey?'

"Before he could correct himself I replied, 'In ten minutes, dearie.' You ought to have seen him make for that train."

FARM NOTES.

Treeless Farms.—There are too many farms without the beautifying and sheltering influence of a grove more or less extended. Go to the farm where shelter belts of trees exist and compare the climatic comfort there with a treeless homestead, and there will be no doubt as to the form of resolution the contrast will inspire. Every nation has its form of expressing the resolve to improved methods in the future. In Norse lore the hare resolves that if its life is spared till summer it will surely build a house; but lo and behold, when summer comes there is a house under every bush.

Feeding Problems.—The make-up of rations for dairy cows, as reported by individual dairymen, indicate a fair unanimity in the quality and proportions used. The theory of balanced rations is a good talking point, as the machine men say, and has elements of fascination which leads persons to adopt the lingo and roll it like a sweet morsel under the tongue. So long as fodders and grains vary in their chemical constituents on different farms and in different seasons; and so long as animals vary in feeding capacity, there can never be anything more than approximate rules for the guidance of feeders in this regard. It is the same among families of brutes as in families of humans: A family of children will sit at the same table and partake of the same food—usually, but one will be slender and delicate; another robust, with well rounded lines; another will be tall and strong of limb, and another short and weak.

In treating disease, physicians are relying more and more on the study of temperament to accomplish the desired effect. The skillful professional feeder is governed by this same principle in the selection of animals to finish for show or shambles. Every farmer can call to mind the behavior of the business-like cattle buyer who comes in the yard, and after a quiet and deliberate look-around, ask:

"What will you take for them, including this one, that one, and the one yonder?"

He instinctively recognizes the animals that will feed kindly, and those that will eat, and eat and do little. For this reason the balanced ration can only be considered approximately, while the price of foods will determine to what extent the theory of balancing should be carried out.

Good Seed Not the Whole Thing.—Seed improvement is an important branch of agricultural work and study, and the better the seed the better the results, all other factors being equal. But it sometimes seems that too much of an impression is being created that good seed is the chief factor in making good yields of crops. Of course, seed improvers do not want to convey any such idea, but they may do it unconsciously if not careful. Great harm has been done to the live stock interests of the country by teaching the mass of stockmen to depend too much upon pedigree alone for improvement, and not enough upon the individual merit of animals, and upon proper feeding and care, without which the purest and best of blood or breeding will prove disappointing.

Cheerful Willingness.—The child or man who answers a call or demand for service from his superior with a cheerful all right! giving a quick, rising inflection to the last word, has a well-spring of contentment which makes life worth living. Take, on the other hand, one who responds with a "wel-l," that sounds as if it came from a bottomless pit, and we have a person who feels that the world owes him a living, and that all he does is the payment of a tax that he resists with all his might. The man who works for another, on farm or shop, and is constantly on the lookout for opportunities to serve his employer in unselfish disregard to personal comfort, is paving the way to promotion. And, at the same time, schooling himself for greater fields of usefulness, either as his own master or the trusted agent of another. The idea that anyone has done enough, or more than enough in return for the wages received, is a most unconquerable drawback to a young man's getting ahead in the world; and if he imagines that his conduct in regard to such things is not observed by his employers, he never was more mistaken in his life.

FIELD ITEMS.

Field Favoritism Unprofitable.—When one hears of exceptionally large crops of silage, potatoes or sample lots of corn, it is taken for granted that the ground was manured and prepared, "just to see what it could do"—as some do who buy an animal of improved kind and stuff it to "give it a chance," as they say. And in the case of the land, all this at the expense of other portions of the farm; or, barring this, by the application of fertility drawn from other sources.

The early advocates of silos in their enthusiasm drew pictures of inflated crops, and consequent immense food supplies, based on estimated yields from highly manured spots; but sooner or later other portions of the farm will show the effects of the cultivator's partiality to favored fields. So that good average yields are found to be more advantagious—in the long run—than unusually large ones; provided no additional sources of plant food are available.

A Word for the Women.—Thoughtless persons berate farmers' wives for lack of skill and foresight in their cooking; suggesting fresh fruits, etc. Now fresh fruits are delicious, but it generally falls to the lot of the farmer's wife to pick them if any are eaten. And many an overtasked woman is only too glad to be able to cook enough of such as she can get handily without these entrees. Take away the idea of stint on the poultry and dairy produce, thereby giving the good wife carte blanche of these things, and greater variety and more wholesome diet will await the hungry lords of creation when they come in from the field with their customary salutation: "Is dinner ready?"

The biggest horse of any type is not necessarily the strongest, or most enduring. The records of all kinds and degrees of horses, cattle (and other animals, from man down, or up), have justified this position, but look where you will, and you will find some big overgrown brute "touted" as something ideal.

The silo is coming in the dairy sections, but it will come much more rapidly if three or four farmers will agree to put up silos and then join in buying a cutter and engine, which are necessary to the economical putting up of silage. The same is true of corn shredders and, in fact, of much of the modern up-to-date machinery.

Hay Making.—The following remarks are not new to these columns, save as a possible difference in phraseology; but they may be new, or at least remindful, to some of the many recent readers. These remarks at this time were inspired by a visit to this office of a good farmer and stockman, to whom the quality of hay is a very important matter, for he grows much of it and feeds it all. Reference is made to cutting and curing the ordinary tame grasses and also clover.

The cutting is done in the afternoon, preferably beginning at 3 o'clock. The reason for this is that if rained on the following night it will take no harm because so slightly wilted, and laying as it fell it will soon dry out and be in as fine shape as if not wetted. Barring rain, at the same hour the next day the mower is started again and also the rake. When a load has been raked and bunched—in the absence of a loader—it is loaded on the wagon, and it is well to have a stack cover for it if weather is "catchy." And under such a condition as much of the remaining hay is cocked as can be.

The next morning the load of the previous afternoon is hauled to barn or stack while the dew is drying from that in the field, and hauling is continued until time to begin the afternoon cutting again. This leaves but little of the hay exposed to rain when it is likely to be injured by it, and so comes nearer insuring first-class hay, especially if cut at the right time. And the right time, our caller concluded, is to begin in time to get through before the last is fully ripe as to heads.

To the tired, overworked, lamed or otherwise out-of condition horses there is no sanitarium nor hospital that compares with a good pasture. with some protection from sun and passing showers.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Parenthetical Remarks.

A well-known Indiana man
One dark night last week
Went to the cellar with a match
In search of a gas leak.
(He found it.)

John Welch by curiosity
(Dispatches state) was goaded;
He squinted in his old shotgun
To see if it was loaded.
(It was.)

A man in Macon stopped to watch
A patent cigar clipper;
He wondered if his finger was
Not quicker than the nipper.
(It wasn't.)

A Maine man read that human eyes
Of hypnotism were full;
He went to see if it would work
Upon an angry bull.
(It wouldn't.)

A Cheerful View.

Two men who had been sitting together in a seat near the door of a railway car became engaged in an animated controversy, and their loud voices attracted the attention of all the other passengers. Suddenly one of them arose and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I appeal to you to decide a disputed point. My friend here insists that not more than three people out of every five believe they have souls. I take a more cheerful view of humanity than that. Will all of you who believe you have souls raise your right hands?"

Every hand in the car went up.

"Thank you," he said with a smile. "Keep them up just a minute. Now will all of you who believe in a hereafter please raise your left hand also?"

Every hand in the car went up.

"Thank you," he said. "Now while all of you have your hands raised," he continued, drawing a pair of revolvers and leveling them, "my friend here will go down the aisle and relieve you of whatever valuable articles you may have; lively now, Jim."

Doing His Best.

Diana has taught the twins that thunder is the voice of God. The three were strolling far from home one afternoon when the heavens began to utter their deep note of warning.

"Quick, quick, children," called Diana; "don't you hear the thunder? It says: 'Go home, go home! It's going to rain!'" Then she took the little twin sister's hand and scurried along, while Nathaniel brought up a panting rear. Again and again the thunder rumbled and muttered. Each time Nathaniel looked impatiently over his shoulder and stumped on a little faster. Finally an especially threatening roar burst forth from the sky. In exasperation Nathaniel called out:

"I hear you, good Lord; I hear you. Can't you see I'm going as fast as I can? You must 'member that I'm only four 'ears old!"

"The Better Part of Valor."

Mr. Nolan had received a long tongue-lashing from Mr. Quigley, and his friends were urging on him the wisdom of vindicating his honor by a prompt use of his fists.

"But he's more than me equal," said Mr. Nolan, dubiously, "and look at the size of him."

"Sure and you don't want folks to be saying Terry Nolan is a coward?" demanded a reproachful friend.

"Well, I dunno," and Mr. Nolan gazed mournfully about him. "I'd rather that than to have them saying day after tomorrow, 'How natural Terry looks!'"

Making a Man.

Hurry the baby as fast as you can,
Hurry him, worry him, make him a man;
Off with his baby clothes, get him in pants,
Feed him on brain foods and make him advance;
Hustle him, soon as he's able to walk,
Into a grammar school, cram him with talk;
Fill his poor head full of figures and facts,
Keep on ja-aming them in till it cracks.

HORTICULTURE.

Now that considerable space on greenhouse benches and in frames must necessarily be empty, utilize some or all of it by sowing seeds of useful herbaceous plants; if these seeds are put in now, good strong plants can be had for flowering next season.

Pay attention to all indoor fruit. On peaches and nectarines leave only a little more wood than will be required for next year. Tie in to prevent crowding, and to allow all light possible for the fruit. Give ventilation whenever possible; a little crack of air even at night is beneficial. Don't over crop, rather strive for excellence in size and flavor. Keep the soil stirred indoors the same as you would out in the open.

Support hollyhocks and other tall growing plants with stakes. Still keep dusting melons with some insect preventive, and, if you have them planted in large frames, keep the glass over them; only raise the frames enough to let the vines get outside. This can be done by putting bricks underneath each corner of the sashes.

If the weather is dry in your neighborhood it will pay you to water outdoor roses and sweet peas; do it evenings or mornings. In addition to the benefits to the roots therefrom, the moisture cools the atmosphere enveloping them, which acts on them as a good bath does on us.

If you have not already planted the roses intended for winter blooming, do so now, but before planting, clean your benches thoroughly, then whitewash them. A good coat of white lead paint is also almost a necessity. It will not only make things look clean and sweet, but it will make things in general very inhospitable and disagreeable for insects and buggy, creepy things that may have found congenial quarters in the house.

Keep cinerarias and primulas shifted as often as a careful scrutinizing will dictate. Don't stunt them; if you do you will have small flowers on scraggy plants.

If you still believe in the good old way of blanching celery by banking with soil, do it when the soil is dry and first tie the heads with matting, soft half-rotted matting is the best, and don't tie any further up the head than you intend the soil to be. Try earthing up leeks in the same way as celery. You will be surprised at the result. Perhaps you are in the habit of doing so; if you are so much the better.

Azalea nudiflora can be propagated by half-ripe wood in summer under a bell-glass or close frame, but this process is slow and requires several weeks and much care. They can also be propagated by hillock layers or by stolons. The most rapid way to propagate them is by seed. Collect seeds in October, and sow in well-drained pans of sphagnum moss in January under heat, and transplant in well-drained pans of sandy loam and peat. As soon as the first rough leaf appears grow on in close, moist, heat under glass until the first of September when they should be gradually hardened off to try. They stand the winter in a cold pit. If they have been frequently transplanted during the summer, they will be several inches high by September, far exceeding the growth from cuttings. Of course, in the case of an extra firm variety the cuttings, layers or grafting is the only course to pursue to retain the special variety. Side-grafting on stock previously potted can be done in close frames in August, having the plants established in pots some time previously.

Azalea nudiflora is found in considerable quantities in different parts of the United States, especially in western Massachusetts, also Connecticut, Long Island and New York, and is not at all difficult to transplant provided care is taken in lifting it. Old plants should be well cut back and planted in the nursery until they become shapely. There are hundreds of them in the Arboretum three and four feet high, loaded with blossoms in their season, that were so collected and treated as stated above.

SMILES.

"Does your wife ever call you up on the telephone?"

"Yes, she calls me down on it, too, sometimes"

Hicks—"Are you fond of children?"

Wicks—"Immoderately. A house is so restful after the little dears have been put to bed."

"Why do so many modern writers seem to prefer notoriety to fame?"

"Because a man has to climb to fame, but he can get notoriety by an easy tumble."

"You know he who gives in time doubles his gift," said the collector for charity.

"I should think it would be preferable to give in cash," replied the donor.

Jacobs, Jr.—"Fadder, why aren't der Hebrews as tall as odder beobles?"

Jacobs, Sr.—Peesnes foresight, mein son! Tink wot ve can safe in der price of cloding.

Medical—They say now that a bicycle cures consumption.

"Yes. I can't expect three meals a day until I get mine paid for."

Maud—"Why has Lillian given up wearing rational costume? Did George object?"

Ethel—"Oh, no; he said he approved of it, because it would prevent her attracting any other man's admiration."

"Isn't he a funny insect?" said Wallie, looking at the centipede as it walked across the floor.

"Awfully funny. Looks like a parade, doesn't he?" said Mollie.

"Yes," replied Wallie. "He must have been well drilled to march so well."

Governor of the Prison—"What is the cause of this unseemly delay?"

Jailer—"That expert headsman you engaged from the medical school is sterilizing the axe."

Little Dick—"Papa, didn't you tell mamma we must economize?"

Papa—"I did, my son."

Little Dick—"Well, I was thinking that if you'd get me a pony I shouldn't wear out so many shoes."

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "er young man dat hab a lot o' push makes de mistake ob opplyin' it all ter de bicycle ob pleasure, 'stid o' savin' some foh de wheel-barrow ob necessity."

Patriotic Preferences—His Wife—"They must be very patriotic in Wall street."

The Farmer—"I suppose so.

His Wife—"Oh, yes, indeed! Here's a report with a whole lot in it about 'American Sugar Preferred' and 'American Tobacco Preferred.'"

Doctor—"Your wife must have chicken broth three times a day, and you must give her a spoonful of this medicine every hour during the night."

Mr. Jackson (dubiously)—"Wa'al, doctah, I doan' see how yo' expect me toe pervide her wif the chicken broff an' gib her dat medicine at de same time."

"Oh, it's all very well for you girls to talk," said Archie. "We fellows are the ones who will have to suffer in war. You won't run any risks."

"Oh, won't we?" said Polly. "How about when we go in bathing next Summer, with the harbors full of mines and torpedoes and things? What do you suppose would happen if we stepped on one?"

"Are you a native of this town?" asked a traveler of a resident of a sleepy little Southern hamlet.

"Am I what?"

"Are you a native of this town?"

"Hey?"

"I asked if you were a native of this place?" At that moment his wife, tall and sallow and gaunt, appeared at the open door of the cabin, and taking her pipe from between her teeth, said, acridly: "Ain't ye got no sense, Jim?" He means wuz ye livin' here when you wus born, or wus ye born before you begun livin' here. Now answer him."

"You can't tell what is going to turn up in politics," remarked the sage.

"That isn't the worst of it," remarked the New York statesman. "You can't tell who is going to be turned down."

GREATEST ALTITUDE IN EACH STATE.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Height, Feet.
Alabama	Cheauha Mt. (Talladega Co.)	2,407
Alaska	Mt. McKinley	20,464
Arizona	San Francisco Mt.	12,794
Arkansas	Magazine Mt.	2,800
California	Mt. Whitney	14,502
Colorado	Massive Mt.	14,421
Connecticut	Bear Mt.	2,355
Delaware	Southwood	327
District of Columbia	Tenley	400
Florida	Mossyhead	274
Georgia	Sitting Bull Mt.	5,046
Idaho	Hyndman Peak	12,078
Illinois	Wadham	1,023
Indiana	Carlos City	1,208
Indian Territory	Sugarloaf Mt.	2,600
Iowa	Cazenovia	1,670
Kansas	Kanarado	3,906
Kentucky	Big Black Mt. (Harlan Co.)	4,100
Louisiana	Arcadia	368
Maine	Katahdan Mt.	5,200
Maryland	Great Backhone Mt.	3,400
Massachusetts	Mt. Greylock	3,535
Michigan	Porcupine Mt.	2,023
Minnesota	Mesabi Range	2,400
Mississippi	Forrest	593
Missouri	Cedar Gap	1,683
Montana	Mt. Douglas	11,300
Nebraska	Hogback Mt	5,084
Nevada	Wheeler Peak	13 058
New Hampshire	Mt. Washington	6,279
New Jersey	High Knob	1,799
New Mexico	Truchas Peak	13,275
New York	Mt. Marcy (Adirondacks)	5,344
North Carolina	Mt. Mitchell	6,711
North Dakota	Summit, Billings Co.	2,830
Ohio	Ontario	1,373
Oklahoma		*
Oregon	Mt. Hood	11,225
Pennsylvania	Blue Knob	3,136
Rhode Island	Durfee Hill	805
South Carolina	Rich Mt.	3,569
South Dakota	Harney Peak	7,216
Tennessee	Clingman Dame	6,619
Texas	Chinati Peak	7,730
Utah	Gilbert Peak	13,687
Vermont	Mt. Mansfield	4,364
Virginia	Mt. Rogers (Grayson Co.)	5,719
Washington	Mt. Rainier	14,363
West Virginia	Spruce Mt. (Pendleton Co.)	4,860
Wisconsin	Rib Hill (Marathon Co.)	1,940
Wyoming	Fremont Peak	13,790

NOTE.—The above table was prepared by the Geographic Branch of the United States Geological Survey. It should be stated in connection with this table that it presents only points whose heights are matters of record, and that in several cases in the high mountain region of the far West and the Pacific Slope it is well known that there are higher points within the State or Territory whose heights are not yet known with accuracy, and consequently cannot be given.

This table was revised by the United States Geological Survey to November 1, 1906.

* Western end of Beaver County, Oklahoma, reaches 5 000 feet elevation.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

Description.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.	Description.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.
Perceptible	1	88	1.47	.005	High wind	30	2,640	44.0	4.428
Just perceptible	2	176	2.93	.020		35	3,080	51.3	6.027
	3	264	4.4	.044	Very high wind	40	3,520	58.6	7.872
Gentle breeze	4	352	5.87	.079		45	3,960	66.0	9.963
	5	440	7.33	.123	Storm	50	4,400	73.3	12.300
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14.67	.492	Great storm	60	5,280	88.0	17.712
	15	1,320	22.0	1.107		70	6,160	102.7	24.108
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29.3	1.968	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	31.488
	25	2,200	36.6	3.075		100	8,800	146.6	49.200

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Give growing children plenty of the most nutritious food at regular intervals and allow them plenty of time for eating, teaching them to chew each mouthful thoroughly before swallowing.

A soap manufacturer says that fine toilet soaps need drying and ripening just as much as coarser soaps, therefore it will be found advantageous by some to purchase toilet soaps in large quantities.

A complete relaxation of the body for ten minutes just before meals should be indulged in. The physical organs used in the process of digestion need to be rested and refreshed before beginning their work.

Well-shaped eyebrows enhance the beauty and greatly affect the expression of the face. Highly arched brows are very becoming and can be easily trained by any woman who will be persistent in carefully brushing them in the direction she wishes them to grow.

For the woman who wishes to gain flesh it is advised that she eat a heavy breakfast and dinner and a light luncheon. Brown bread, butter, stewed fruit, rich milk and olive oil are fattening foods and are necessary to the diet. Sound sleep increases flesh and can be induced by a warm bath before retiring. Indulge in a rest of ten minutes or more every afternoon.

There are some hygienic axioms which have been followed with most excellent results: Rise early, retire early and fill the day with work. Water and bread maintain life, but pure air and sunshine are indispensable to health. Enough sleep repairs waste and strengthens, too much sleep softens and enfeebles. Cleanliness means well-cared for, and well-cared for bodies last the longest.

Some one has given the following advice on longevity, which is commended: Worry less, work more; ride less, walk more; drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; preach less, practice more.

Brushing the hair once a day is essential if the rule of cleanliness is to be observed. Brush the hair after all tangles have been removed, steadily from the roots down to the very ends. By all means have the brush perfectly clean.

The dye used to color some stockings contains a poisonous element, consequently the stockings should be washed before being worn.

Be exceedingly careful to use the purest benzoin in creams. To test it put some in water. If pure it will turn the water white as milk.

Three prime essentials in the nursery are fresh air, good food and pure water. Milk will not quench an infant's thirst. Give it pure water, at regular intervals.

If six or eight drops of spirits of camphor in a little water are given to a child having been exposed to a cold, it will often prevent the cold from developing.

Melted castile soap and common oatmeal mixed together with a little water and slightly perfumed, is an excellent remedy for removing dirt from the hands and bleaching the skin.

A cure for hiccoughs is to draw in as much air as the lungs will hold, and retain it as long as possible.

When nervous, tired and irritable, get into a hot bath for a few moments then rub down well and rest in bed from twenty minutes to one-half hour.

The yolks of eggs dry almost as soon as they come in contact with the air, but if dropped at once into a cup of cold water will keep in good condition in the refrigerator for three or four days.

If you use a water cooler in summer you can cool your lemonade in it by putting the beverage in a bottle and setting it inside.

A piece of ice will keep some time if laid on a piece of muslin which is tied over a bowl tight enough so that the ice cannot touch the sides or bottom. Then tie another cloth over the top. The water from the melting ice is below and does not accelerate the melting, as it would if the ice were standing in it.

In using peas, asparagus or other vegetables put up in slightly salted water drain off and throw away all the liquor. Cover the vegetables with cold water and let stand for at least half an hour; drain and heat over hot water, adding a few spoonfuls of fresh water, a bit of butter, seasoning, etc.

INTEREST TABLES.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST TABLE.

		$1	$2	$3	$4	$5	$10	$20	$30	$40	$50	$60	$70	$80	$100	$200	$500	$1,000
DAYS.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	10	19
	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	12	29	58
	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	19	49	97
	10	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	19	39	97	1.94
	20	0	1	1	2	2	4	8	12	16	19	23	27	31	39	78	1.94	3.89
	25	0	1	1	2	2	5	10	15	19	24	29	34	39	49	97	2.43	4.86
	30	1	1	2	2	3	6	12	18	23	29	35	41	47	58	1.17	2.92	5.83
	33	1	1	2	2	3	7	13	20	25	32	39	45	52	64	1.29	3.21	6.41
	63	1	2	4	5	6	13	24	37	49	61	74	86	98	1.23	2.45	6.12	12.25
	93	2	4	5	7	9	19	36	55	72	91	1.09	1.27	1.45	1.81	3.62	9.04	18.08
MONTHS.	1	1	1	2	2	3	6	12	18	23	29	35	41	47	58	1.17	2.92	5.83
	2	1	2	4	5	6	12	23	35	47	58	70	82	93	1.17	2.33	5.83	11.67
	3	2	4	5	7	9	18	35	53	70	88	1.05	1.23	1.40	1.75	3.50	8.75	17.50
	4	2	5	7	9	12	23	47	70	93	1.17	1.40	1.63	1.87	2.33	4.67	11.67	23.33
	6	4	7	11	14	18	35	70	1.05	1.40	1.75	2.10	2.45	2.80	3.50	7.00	17.50	35.00
	9	5	11	16	21	26	53	1.05	1.58	2.10	2 63	3.15	3.68	4 20	5.25	10.50	26.25	52.50
	12	7	14	21	28	35	70	1.40	2.10	2 80	3.50	4.20	4.90	5.60	7.00	14.00	35.00	70.00

EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST TABLE.

TIME.	$1	$2	$3	$4	$5	$6	$7	$8	$9	$10	$100	$1,000
1 DAY....................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22
3 “	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	7	67
5 “	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1.11
10 “	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	22	2.22
1 MONTH................	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	67	6.67
2 “	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	11	12	13	1.33	13.33
3 “	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	2.00	20 00
4 “	3	5	8	11	13	16	19	21	24	27	2.67	26.67
6 “	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	4.00	40.00
9 “	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	6.00	60.00
1 YEAR................	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	8.00	80.00

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

(Showing at Different Rates the Interest on $1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on $100 from 1 Day to 1 Year.)

TIME.	4 PER CENT.			5 PER CENT.			6 PER CENT.			7 PER CENT.			8 PER CENT.		
	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.
One Dollar 1 month..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	6
“ 2 “ ..	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
“ 3 “ ..	..	1	2	..	1	6	..	1	5	..	1	7	..	2	..
“ 6 “ ..	..	2	..	..	2	5	..	3	..	..	3	5	..	4	..
“ 12 “ ..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..
$100 1 day...............	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	6	..	1	9	..	2	2
“ 2 “	..	2	2	..	2	7	..	3	2	..	3	8	..	4	4
“ 3 “	..	3	4	..	4	1	..	5	..	.	5	8	..	6	7
“ 4 “	..	4	5	..	5	3	..	6	6	..	7	7	..	8	9
“ 5 “	..	5	6	..	6	9	..	8	2	..	9	7	..	11	1
“ 6 “	..	6	7	..	8	3	..	10	..	..	11	6	..	13	3
“ 1 month...........	..	33	4	..	41	6	..	50	..	..	58	3	..	66	7
“ 2 “	..	66	7	..	83	2	1	..	..	1	16	6	1	33	3
“ 3 “	1	..	..	1	25	..	1	50	..	1	75	..	2	..	..
“ 6 “	2	..	..	2	50	..	3	..	..	3	50	..	4	..	..
“ 12 “	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	..

HORSE ITEMS.

Mare and Foal.—The mare and little foal should be kept in a roomy box stall for three or four days; then they may be put out in a paddock, or small pasture during the day, but taken in at night, for two weeks, at least. After that, they may be left out, unless the weather is bad. When the colt is about a week old, a light leather halter, with a short piece of strap attached, should be carefully fitted to the head. Every day pet and handle the colt a little. In a very short time he will learn to lead, with no pulling or straining of the soft, young joints. Teach the colt to eat grain with the dam as early as possible, then put in a small feed box, and give him his regular feed when feeding the dam. The horse's stomach is small, and from seven in the morning until three in the afternoon is too long a time to go without being fed. The noon meal should be simply oats. Give the heaviest feeding at night, when the horse can rest and have time to digest it properly. Unless a stable is kept clean and free from bad odors it cannot be healthful. The ventilation should be good, but there should be no drafts. To put a warm or heated horse in a draft is certain ruin. If a horse has become heated from a drive, or work, he should be thoroughly rubbed and walked in the open air until partially cooled, at least; then cover him with a woolen blanket. Never allow a sudden chilling of the surface. For at least an hour, only a few swallows of water should be given. People who disregard these common sense rules invariably have unsound and ailing horses.

"If one is not satisfied to let his horses do without some spring medicine, let him at least give them something simple and harmless. A suitable and safe mixture and one that will also do good if there is any need for medicine, is made by mixing together equal parts of powdered gentian root, ginger root, wood charcoal, flowers of sulphur and saltpeter. Give a tablespoonful twice daily in the food, and indications for its use would be slowness in casting hair, manure out of condition and animal sluggish and weak."

Some Horse Don'ts.—A good horseman says: Don't buy nor use for breeding a sire or dam that has the following defects:

"Forelegs not straight; they will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as he walks away, and one will be able to notice the defect if it exists. Light below the knee, especially if immediately below; such conformation is essentially weak. Long, short or upright pasterns; long pasterns are subject to sprains; if short or upright they make a horse unpleasant to ride, and on account of extra concussion, are apt to cause ossific deposits.

"Toes turned in or out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned out are the most objectionable. When toes turn out the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are likely to cut or brush.

"Hind legs too far behind; good propelling power will be wanting, and disease may be expected in the hocks. Very wide or very close behind, or with very straight or very bent hocks. They cause undue concussion; the last are apt to give way.

Pasture Mare and Foal.—The proper place for a foal is with its mother in pasture field, where there is abundance of grass, water and shade. But when this is impossible, the mare should be worked as lightly as possible and fed liberally on milk-producing food. The production of milk in all mammals is facilitated by food of the same inherent qualities. Oats, corn and bran are standard foods for this purpose for all farm animals; and if moistened the effect is still better. Grass should be supplied, and as far as possible take the place of hay.

Encourage the foal at an early age to feed by itself, and provide a trough to which it may have ready access. Oats more than any of the grains contain bony structure of young animals, and may be fed liberally without danger of overfeeding. A foal should be steadily developed from birth. No backset should be allowed. Give up the notion that the foal is just so much more profit derived from the mare—unless willing to put up with an ill-shaped and ill-conditioned foal, which will develop into a low-priced horse, no matter how finely bred.

INTEREST RULES.

4%—Multiply principal by number of days to run; separate right-hand figure from product and divide by 9.

5%—Multiply by number of days and divide by 72.

6%—Multiply by number of days; separate right-hand figure and divide by 6.

7$\frac{3}{10}$%—Multiply by number of days and double the amount so obtained. Daily interest on $100 is 2 cents.

8%—Multiply by number of days and divide by 45.

9%—Multiply by number of days; separate right-hand figure and divide by 4.

10%—Multiply by number of days and divide by 36.

15%—Multiply by number of days and divide by 24.

20%—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF LIFE AT VARIOUS AGES.

At age 20	42 years	At age 60	14 years
" " 30	35 "	" " 70	8 "
" " 40	28 "	" " 80	4 "
" " 50	20 "		

While the above are average figures, they furnish no guide to individual cases. No man's future life can be measured. It may only be averaged.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

—"Learn to labor and to wait" would be all right if "board and clothes" would consent to wait.

—One of the best things about farmer co-operation so far, is the absence of party politics from it.

—See that the collar and every part of the harness fits the horse that is doing hard work for you.

—The monopolist is a spider spinning a golden web to catch human flies, and it no longer discredits a man or a paper to say so.

—Spare the pastures until they are so firm that the feet of animals will not do them much more harm than the mouth does.

—Soil and climate are important factors in farming; but it's the quality of the man behind the plow that finally determines results.

—During certain definite seasons of the year sun spots travel across the sun's surface in straight bands. During other definite seasons of the year they travel across the surface in curves.

—Sun spots occur in greater or less numbers, new ones forming and old ones disappearing constantly. There is a maximum number at periods about eleven years apart, according to observations made continuously during the present century.

—The sun's distance is equal to about two thousand times the diameter of the earth. A train running at sixty-five miles an hour would reach the sun in 175 years. At the rate of two cents a mile the fare to the sun would be about $1,500,000.

—The force of gravity at the sun's surface is twenty-seven times greater than the force of gravity on the earth. An average-sized person would weigh a ton on the sun's surface. The average density of the sun is only a quarter of that of the earth.

—Bears sleep for months during the dead of winter. Fattening in the fall, they creep to some cave or hollow tree, and pass there into a state of hibernation, which reduces them, pysiologically speaking, to the condition of cold-blooded animals. The vital activities of their bodies are reduced to a minimum, and yet they appear in the spring lean and exhausted by this long fast.

SWINE.

Less Concentrated Food Stuffs.—Swine have always been regarded as animals especially designed for the consumption of concentrated foods because they give greater meat returns for the food consumed. It is right, therefore, that swine should have a place in the front ranks of meat production and should be used just as much as possible in consuming grains and making them into marketable products that may be sold without removing a vast amount of fertility and material that would help to put the soil into the proper mechanical condition to grow large crops. It is possible, however, as some recent experiments have shown very decidedly that the idea of feeding grains and millstuffs may be carried to such an extreme, and so much given at a feed that the hogs are not able to utilize their food to the best advantage. To avoid this error some farmers in practice have begun to feed pasture crops in summer extensively, and bran slops, oats, and clover and alfalfa hay in winter. This practice does away with the over-feeding of concentrated food, or grains. Bulky foods prevent the hog from securing too many nutrients, and at the same time distend and keep distended the digestive system, lending capacity and ability on the part of the digestive system to better utilize food. Hogs fed largely upon corn, or corn alone and pasture, cannot give anywhere near the gains secured when corn, bran, milk and pasture, or corn, bran, shorts and pasture, or corn, barley shorts, milk and pasture are fed. The idea to be kept in mind is to supply the growing and fattening nutrients in about the same proportion, supplying more bulk to the feed while the pigs are young, lessening this as the period of growth advances, and finishing with the more concentrated foods.

Nearly every winter, as I watch my sows eat, I notice that some of them are quick, active and greedy. others more slothful and less ravenous. Those of the first type rush up to the troughs almost before I've left the house, and are ready with mouths wide open to gobble up whatever food is offered. They really get too much, become too fat to farrow good litters; while the others do not get as much as they need.

Clean Swill Barrels.—It is hard to explain why people do not keep vessels clean which contain feed for swine. It is a mistaken notion that milk is of little value for pigs until it becomes so sour that it requires a strong will power to dip it out of the barrel. It is also erroneous to think that feed must decay before swine can get nourishment. Sweet foods, for the most part, are best for all animals, swine included. Try and feed milk thus. Hogs frequently sicken and manv die from the effects of a disease that finds its origin in dirty swill barrels and feeding utensils. The disease is known as "swill barrel cholera." No trouble is experienced when the barrels or cans are kept clean. These should be scalded at least twice a week. Many swill barrels get very dirty in winter and towards spring the accumulated filth mixes with the feed. This can all be avoided by setting the swill barrel in a warm barn, or by setting it deep into horse manure. Nothing can then gather about the edges, and the liquid will rarely freeze if the barrel is kept covered and warm feed and water are regularly added.

Warm Feed.—Man loves warm lunches. He is not satisfied without, and his meals never seem entirely complete unless they are warm, especially in cold weather. Swine also appreciate warm feed. The milk which is so generally used for slop-making can easily be warmed upon the kitchen stove, if a small stove or heater for the purpose is not on hand in an outbuilding. We have found that a "stovepipe" milk can easily fits into the ordinary kitchen kettle, with the kettle partially filled with hot water and the can of milk placed therein, it takes but a short time to heat the entire can boiling hot, and how nicely this hot milk moistens the barley, shorts or feed which forms the dry portion of the slop. Such warm feed affects the sows just right. Upon this they thrive and are contented. It braces them, and in cold weather they are ready to exercise in the open without a lot of coaxing. It pays to warm the feed.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

To Clean Stovepipe.—A piece of zinc put on the live coals in the stove will clean out the stove pipe.

Packing Bottles.—India rubber bands slipped over them will prevent breakage.

Salt will remove the stains from silver caused by eggs when applied dry with a soft cloth.

A redhot iron will soften old putty so that it can be easily removed.

To Test Nutmegs.—Prick them with a pin; if good the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

To Keep Brushes Clean.—The best way to clean hair brushes is with Spirits of Ammonia, as its effect is immediate. No rubbing is required and cold water can be used just as successfully as warm.

Take a spoonful of ammonia to a quart of water. Dip the hair part of the brush without wetting the back and in a moment the grease is removed. Then rinse in cold water, shake well and dry in the air but not in the sun.

To Cure a Sting of a Bee or Wasp.—Bind on common baking soda dampened with water or mix common earth with water to about the consistency of mud.

Good Brushes Ruined by Bad Usage.

Paint, varnish and whitewash brushes should never be kept in a warm or dry place, as the best made brushes will, under such conditions, shrink and come apart, if for no other reason than that the handle (which is the only thing that holds the brush together), should it shrink even but a little, the brush is apt to shed the bristles.

For the same reason, paint and varnish brushes should never be used as dusters, nor used dry. If, for any cause, brushes have shrunk, they can generally be restored by putting them, for a short time, in a cellar or moderately damp place.

A further remedy: If your brushes have dried out and got loose, before putting them in color, open the bristles of brush and pour couple of spoonfuls of water directly on end of the handle; let the brush stand on point of handle an hour or so, and your brush will be in as good condition as when it left the workman's hands in our factory.

Never put a brush in newly slacked lime, as it will destroy the bristles.

Use a brush only for the purpose for which it was made.

HEALTH HINTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

That a bag of hot sand relieves neuralgia.

That warm borax water will remove dandruff.

That a little soda water will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion.

That a cupful of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath.

That well-ventilated bedrooms will prevent morning headaches and lassitude.

That a cupful of hot water drank before meals will relieve nausea and dyspepsia.

That one in a faint should be laid flat on the back then loosen clothes and let alone.

That the best time to bathe is just before going to bed as any danger of taking cold is thus avoided and the complexion is improved by keeping warm for several hours after leaving the bath.

That sleeplessness caused by too much blood in the head may be overcome by applying a cloth wet with cold water to the back of the neck.

That for a sprained ankle the whites of eggs and powdered alum made into a plaster is almost a specific.

SHEEP.

When to Shear.—The tendency of not shearing until the middle of June still generally prevails. There seems to be no particular reason except that "Father did that way." This dates, however, to the time when washing prior to shearing was the practice, which could not be done until the water in the creeks was warm enough so that sheep would not take cold. This bath was followed by a few weeks' sunning, which made the oil flow and the fleeces to become heavy. Fleeces loaded with oil sold pound for pound about as well as those that were comparatively free from it. The buyers did not discriminate. Every chance for criticism was not picked up as now-a-days.

Washing is now not considered necessary; that can be done at the factory at a much reduced cost and the work is more thoroughly done. Wool buyers of experience do not pay for oil in the fleece. The wool is purchased at a price so that after the oil is removed the cost of the fleece is no more than for a fleece with a very small amount of oil. To put oil into the wool requires feed and also discomfort for sheep. If it did not require more feed, then ewes fed a uniform feed daily would not gain weight in flesh equivalent to the fleece shown in a couple of weeks. So virtually, all the extra feed required for producing oil in the wool with the expectation of getting greater returns for it is fed at a loss.

It is not considered wise to shear in the winter months or so early that sheep cannot be kept warm without; extra shelter. Then more feed is required. It would be more economical to retain the fleece even though some extra food for maintenance was required, for the fleece would be the most economical warmth. That it is not wise to shear late in June has already been made clear. Probably the best time for shearing all things considered is from April 1st to May 15th, or shortly after the weather seems settled and the oil in the fleece has begun to flow.

Too Little Wool Produced.

The United States are producing too little wool, and wool being an agricultural product, and farmers generally being desirous of getting into the most profitable lines of endeavor, and wool being one of them, if not the most profitable, all things considered, it is strange that the industry lags as it does.

Boys and Sheep.—Parents living upon a farm have more means at their disposal for the education of their children than they are usually aware of. They think oft times that city environment affords a better opportunity for business development for the child can observe more business institutions. But, in reality, a farmer can give his son a business training that is unrivaled if he but chooses to do so.

Kindergartens and primary teachers the world over know the value of giving a child a sense of responsibility; for that reason it is customary to give each child a plant or something to attend to. A child is always more interested in animate than inanimate objects, so how infinitely much better it would be for him if he might have, say, one sheep for which he would be entirely responsible. That sense of ownership—how it does swell the heart of a lad! He will gladly feed and care for the sheep if only he may call it his own. With a little aid from his father, he will soon learn what food is suitable for his animal; he will learn how necessary a water supply is; he will learn the value of regularity in attendance and a hundred other lessons of value in later life. Perhaps some of you say he would learn that from feeding his father's sheep. Perhaps he would, but how much pleasanter the lesson, how much more vital the child's interest in it, and how much more personally it is learned. He sees that the learning of these lessons really concerns him, and is much more anxious to learn and quicker to apply them.

He should be taught to keep an account of the cost of producing, and one of the returns by way of meat and wool from the animal, so that he can see whether the growing is profitable or not. If he is taught to do this as a child he will be saved many a dollar later on, as he will not do his work blindly, but will be cognizant of what pays and what doesn't.

TIME TABLE FOR THE COOK.

BAKING

Beans, 8 to 10 hours.
Bread, 40 to 60 minutes.
Biscuits, 10 to 20 minutes.
Graham gems, 30 minutes.
Piecrust, 30 to 40 minutes.
Potatoes, 30 to 45 minutes.
Custards, 15 to 20 minutes.
Cake, sponge, 45 to 60 minutes.
Cake, plain, 20 to 40 minutes.
Gingerbread, 20 to 30 minutes.
Chicken, 3 to 4 lbs. 1 to 1½hours.

PUDDINGS

Rice, 1 hour.
Bread, 1 hour.
Tapioca, 1 hour.

BOILING

Lamb, 1 hour.
Ham, 5 hours.
Turnips, 2 hours.
Parsnips, 1 hour.
Veal, 2 to 3 hours
Cabbage, 3 hours.
Fowl, 2 to 3 hours.
Peas, green, ½ hour.
Oysters, 3 minutes.
Wheat, 1 to 2 hours.
Turkey, 2 to 3 hours.
Eggs, 3 to 5 minutes.
Hominy, 1 to 2 hours.
Brown bread, 3 hours.
Oatmeal, 1 to 2 hours.
Coffee, 3 to 5 minutes.
Clams, 3 to 5 minutes.
Beans, string, 2 hours
Rice, 15 to 20 minutes.
Celery, 30 to 45 minutes.
Corned beef, 4 to 5 hours.
Onions 30 to 45 minutes.
Squash, 20 to 30 minutes.
Carrots, 45 to 60 minutes.
Beans, shell, 1 to 2 hours.
Spinach, 20 to 30 minutes.
Macaroni, 20 to 30 minutes.
Chickens, 45 to 60 minutes.
Bass, 10 minutes per pound.
Tomatoes, 15 to 20 minutes.
Smoked tongue, 3 to 4 hours.
Cauliflower, 30 to 45 minutes.
Codfish, 6 minutes per pound.
Beef, a la mode, 3 to 4 hours.
Baked sweet potatoes, 1 hour.
Beets, young, 45 to 60 minutes.
Oyster plant, 30 to 60 minutes.
Bluefish, 10 minutes per pound.
Haddock, 6 minutes per pound.
Sweetbreads, 20 to 30 minutes.
Small fish, 6 minutes per pound.
Eggs, hard boiled, 15 to 20 minutes.
Salmon, cubical, 15 minutes per lb.
Halibut, cubical, 15 minutes per lb.
Cabbage, young, 30 to 45 minutes.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS

ORDINARILY USED BY HOUSEKEEPERS

4 Teaspoonfuls equal 1 tablespoonful liquid.

4 Tablespoonfuls equal 1 wineglass or half a gill.

2 Wineglasses equal 1 gill or half a cup.

2 Gills equal 1 coffee cupful or 16 tablespoonfuls.

2 Coffee cupfuls equal 1 pint.

2 Tablespoonfuls equal 1 ounce liquid.

1 Tablespoonful of salt equal 1 ounce.

4 Coffee cupfuls of sifted flour equals 1 pound.

1 Quart unsifted flour equals 1 pound.

8 or 10 ordinary sized eggs equal 1 lb.

1 Pint sugar equals 1 pound (white granulated).

1 Pint of finely chopped meat, packed solidly equals 1 pound.

ITEMS WORTH REMEMBERING.

A bee doesn't stop making honey because it happens to get a bad taste in its mouth from one flower.

A good many sermons are like up to date crackers—mighty little nourishment done up in much flourishment.

The Koran forbids true believers to destroy the vines, palm trees, fruit trees, corn and cattle even of their worst enemies.

THINGS WE OUGHT NOT DO.

An exchange gives a list of the objectionable traits that remind us of what we should learn not to do. They are worth thinking about

Boasting of what you can do instead of doing it.

Thinking that life is a grind and not worth living.

Exaggerating and making mountains out of molehills.

Talking continually about yourself and your affairs.

Saying unkind things about acquaintances and friends.

Thinking that all the good chances and opportunities are gone by.

NEW JERSEY GAME LAWS.

Wildfowl—It shall be unlawful for any person to pursue, with intent to capture or kill, geese, ducks, swans, brant or other water wild fowl, to hunt after or pursue the same in any manner, except between one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset. It shall be unlawful to capture any goose, duck, swan, brant or other water wild fowl, excepting from Sept. 1 to April 30, inclusive.

Shore Birds, Snipe—It shall be unlawful to capture any birds commonly known as shore birds, surf snipe, or bay snipe, excepting from May 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive; and it shall be unlawful to capture any Wilson or English snipe, excepting during the months of March, April, September, October, November and December.

Reed Bird—It shall be unlawful to capture any reed bird, excepting from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive.

Upland Plover—It shall be unlawful to capture any upland plover, excepting during the months of August and September.

Marsh Hen, Rail Bird—It shall be unlawful to capture any marsh hen, (commonly known as mud-hen) or rail bird, excepting from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive.

Grouse, Quail, Pheasant, Wild Turkey—It shall be unlawful to capture any ruffed grouse, quail, English or ring-necked pheasant, prairie chicken or any wild turkey, excepting between Nov. 10 and Dec. 31, inclusive. Pheasants may be killed on preserves Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.

Woodcock—It shall be unlawful to capture any woodcock, except during the months of July, October, November and December.

Rabbit, Squirrel, Deer. — It shall be unlawful to capture any hare (commonly known as rabbit) or any gray, black or fox squirrel, except from Nov. 10 to Dec. 31. Deer are protected to 1909, and it shall be unlawful to take, kill or have in possession any wild deer and thereafter it shall be unlawful to kill any wild deer excepting only on every Wednesday in the month of Nov.

Beaver—It shall be unlawful to trap, take, capture or kill, or have in possession any beaver under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every beaver so taken, killed or had in possession.

Angling Methods—It shall be unlawful to take any fish from any of the waters of this State except in the manner known as angling with hand line or with rod and line. This provision shall not apply to catching of eels, by means of wicker eel baskets, nor to taking of eels by means of eel weirs from Sept. 15 to the last day of October; nor to taking of suckers, eels, cat-fish or carp with a spear in all streams, lakes and ponds of less than one hundred acres from Feb. 20 to April 20. It shall be unlawful to take bait-fish with a seine not over fifty feet in length in all ponds and lakes which have an area of over one hundred acres.*

Bass, Pike-Perch—It shall be unlawful to take any black bass, Oswego bass, white bass, calico bass, crappie or pike-perch, excepting from May 20, to last day of Nov. inclusive.

Pike, Pickerel—It shall be unlawful to take any pickerel, excepting from May 20 to Nov. 30, and Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, inclusive.

Trout—It shall be unlawful to catch any brook trout except from April 1 to July 15, inclusive.

Night Fishing—It shall be unlawful in any manner to take any trout, bass, pike-perch, pike or pickerel between 9 o'clock in the evening and daylight of the morning following.

Explosives—It shall be unlawful to place in any of the waters of this State any dynamite, giant or electric powder or any explosive substances whatever, or any drug or poisoned bait, for the purpose of taking fish.

Drawing off Water—It shall be unlawful to shut off or draw off the waters of any pond, stream or lake for the purpose of taking the fish therein.

Fish, Sizes—It shall be unlawful to kill any black bass, Oswego bass, or white bass, less than nine inches; pike-perch, pike or pickerel less than twelve or trout less than six inches.

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*The lakes in New Jersey exceeding a hundred acres each in area, and in which no spearing is permitted, are the following: Mays Landing Pond, Hanover Pond, Harrisville Pond, Willow Grove Pond, Pompton Lake, Budds Lake, Denmark Pond, Green Pond, Hopatcong Lake, Split Rock Pond, Cedar Pond, Greenwood Lake, Long Pond (Andover), Halloway Pond, Cranberry Pond, Culver's Lake, Little Swartswood, Long Pond, Losee Pond, Morris Lake, Stanhope Reservoir, Wawayanda Lake and Green Lake.

NUMBER OF MILES FROM NEW YORK TO

Adrian, Mich.	775	Chicago, Ill.	911	Kingston, N. Y.	88	Quincy, Ill.	1,196
Akron Ohio	610	Chillicothe, O.	645	Lafayette, Ind.	903	Racine, Wis.	976
Albany, N. Y.	143	Cincinnati, O.	744	Lancing, Mich.	785	Raleigh, N. C.	669
Alexandria, Va.	238	Circleville, O.	640	Lawrence, Mass.	262	Reading, Pa.	128
Algiers, La.	1,551	Cleveland, O.	581	Leavenw'th, Kan	1,385	Richmond, Va.	356
Alleghany, Pa.	434	Columbia, S. C.	744	Lexington, Ky.	840	Rochester, N. Y.	386
Allentown, Pa.	92	Columbus, O.	624	Lexington, Mo.	1,354	Rock Island, Ill.	2.093
Alton, Ill.	1,060	Concord, N. H.	308	Little Rock, Ark	1,430	Rome, N. Y.	264
Annapolis, Md.	222	Covington, Ky.	745	Lockport, N. Y.	507	Roxbury, Mass.	238
Ann Arbor, Mich.	716	Cumberland, Md.	364	Louisville, Ky.	900	Sacramento, Cal.	2,900
Atchison, Kan.	1,368	Davenport, Iowa	1,093	Lowell, Mass.	261	St. Joseph, Mo.	1,384
Atlanta, Ga.	1,018	Dayton, O.	804	Lynchburg, Va.	404	St. Louis, Mo.	1,084
Auburn, N. Y.	328	Denver City, Col.	1,980	Macon, Ga.	1,121	St. Paul, Minn.	1,441
Augusta, Me.	407	Des Moines, Ia.	1,251	Madison, Wis	1,049	Salem, Mass.	252
Aurora, Ill.	951	Detroit, Mich.	679	Memphis, Tenn.	1,289	Salt Lake City, U	2,410
Baltimore, Md.	188	Dover, N. H.	304	Milledgeville, Ga	1,100	S. Francisco, Cal	3,038
Bangor, Me.	482	Dubuque, Iowa	1,100	Milwaukee, Wis.	996	Sandusky, O.	642
Bath, Me.	382	Dunkirk, N. Y.	460	Mobile, Ala.	1,370	Savannah, Ga.	974
Baton Rouge, La.	1,320	Elmira, N. Y.	274	Montgomery, Ala	1,193	Scranton, Pa.	142
Belfast, Me.	424	Erie, Pa.	508	Montpelier, Vt.	454	Springfield, Ill.	1,062
Bellefontaine, O.	658	Evansville, Ind.	1,021	Nashua, N. H	275	Springfield, Mass	138
B'ghamt'n, N. Y.	215	Fall River, Mass.	180	Nashville, Tenn.	1,085	Springfield, O.	828
Blackstone, Mass.	272	Fitchburg, Mass.	218	New Albany, Ind.	903	Staunton, Va.	486
Bloomingt'n, Ill.	1,037	F't Kearney, Neb	1,598	New Bedf'd, Mass	181	Stoningt'n, Conn.	143
Boston, Mass.	236	Fort Wayne, Ind.	763	N'w Brunsw'k, N.J	32	Syracuse, N. Y.	302
Bristol, R. I.	215	Fredericksb'g, Va	296	Newburgh, N. Y.	53	Taunton, Mass.	210
Bucyrus, O.	632	Galena, Ill.	1,083	New Haven, Conn	76	Tallahassee, Fla.	1,190
Buffalo, N. Y.	433	Galesburg, Ill	1,076	New Orleans, La	1,550	Terre Haute, Ind	912
Burlington, N. J.	74	Galvest'n, Texas	1,900	Newport, Ky.	744	Toledo, O.	742
Burlingt'n, Iowa	1,122	Georget'n, D. C.	228	Newport, R. I.	162	Tonawanda, N.Y.	463
Burlington, Vt.	280	Hamilton, O.	766	Norwalk, Conn.	45	Trenton, N. J.	58
Cambridge, Mass	239	Harrisburg, Pa.	182	Omaha, Neb.	1,435	Troy, N. Y.	148
Camden, N. J.	91	Hartford, Conn.	112	Oswego, N. Y.	337	Utica, N. Y.	237
Canand'gua, N.Y.	377	Hudson, N. Y.	115	Peoria, Ill.	1,072	Vicksburg, Miss.	1,542
Carson City, Nev	2,800	Indianapolis, Ind	838	Petersburg, Va	378	Washington, D.C.	230
Chambersb'g, Pa.	246	Jackson, Miss.	1,498	Philadelphia, Pa.	88	Wheeling, W. Va	522
Charleston, S. C.	874	Jeffers'n City, Mo	1,210	Pittsburg, Pa.	431	Wilmington, Del.	116
Charlest'n, Mass.	235	Kalamazoo, Mich.	822	Portland, Me.	344	Wilmington, N.C.	604
Chattanooga, Ten	980	Kansas City, Mo.	1,361	Providence, R. I.	193	Worcester, Mass.	192

NUMBER OF MILES BY WATER FROM NEW YORK TO

Amsterdam	3,510	Dublin	3,225	New Orleans	2,045
Bermudas	660	Gribaltar	3,300	Panama	2,358
Bombay	11,574	Halifax	612	Pekin	15,325
Boston	310	Hamburg	3,775	Philadelphia	240
Buenos Ayres	7,110	Havana	1,420	Quebec	1,400
Calcutta	12,425	Havre	3,210	Rio Janeiro	3,840
Canton	13,900	Kingston	1,640	Round the Globe	25,000
Cape Horn	8,115	Lima	11,310	Sandwich Island	15,300
Cape of Good Hope	6,830	Liverpool	3,210	San Francisco	15,858
Charleston	750	London	3,375	St. Petersburg	4,420
Columbia River	15,965	Madras	11,850	Valparaiso	9,750
Constantinople	5,140	Naples	4,330	Washington	400

THE LONGEST AND GREATEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

NAME	Miles.	NAME.	Miles.
Amazon	3,600	Red River	1,200
Nile	3,000	Colorado in California	1,100
Missouri, to its junc. with the Miss'sippi.	2,900	Yellow Stone	1,000
Missouri, to the sea, forming the longest in the world	4,100	Ohio	950
Mississippi proper	2,800	Rhine	950
Lena	2,600	Kansas	900
Niger, or Jobila	2,600	Tennessee	800
Obe	2,500	Red River of the North	700
St. Lawrence	2,200	Cumberland	600
Madeira	2,000	Alabama	600
Arkansas	2,000	Susquehanna	500
Volga	2,000	Potomac	500
Rio Grande	1,800	James	500
Danube	1,600	Connecticut	450
St. Francisco	1,300	Delaware	400
Columbia	1,200	Hudson	350
Nebraska	1,200	Kennebec	300
		Thames	233

The first Steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.
The first use of a Locomotive in the United States was in 1829.

CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES OF OVER 200,000 POPULATION.

Census of 1900.

New York City	3,437,202	Pittsburg, Pa.	321,616
Chicago, Ill.	1,698,575	New Orleans, La.	287,104
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,293,697	Detroit, Mich.	285,704
St. Louis, Mo.	575,238	Milwaukee, Wis.	285,315
Boston, Mass.	560,892	Washington, D. C.	278,718
Baltimore, Md.	508,957	Newark, N. J.	246,070
Cleveland, Ohio	381,768	Jersey City, N. J.	206,433
Buffalo, N. Y.	352,387	Louisville, Ky.	204,731
San Francisco, Cal.	342,782	Minneapolis, Minn.	202,718
Cincinnati, Ohio	325,902		

CITIES OF FROM 25,000 TO 200,000, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Akron, Ohio	42,728	Lynn, Mass.	68,513
Albany, N. Y.	94,151	Malden, Mass.	33,664
Allegheny, Pa.	129,896	Manchester, N. H.	52,987
Allentown, Pa.	35,416	McKeesport, Pa.	34,227
Altoona, Pa.	38,973	Memphis, Tenn.	102,320
Atlanta, Ga.	89,872	Mobile, Ala	38,469
Atlantic City, N. J.	27,838	Montgomery, Ala.	30,346
Auburn, N. Y.	30,345	Nashville, Tenn.	80,865
Augusta, Ga.	39,441	New Bedford, Mass.	62,442
Bay City, Mich	27,628	New Britain, Conn.	25,998
Bayonne, N. J.	32,722	New Castle. Pa.	28,339
Binghamton, N. Y.	39,647	New Haven, Conn.	108,027
Birmingham, Ala.	38,415	Newport, Ky..	28,301
Bridgeport, Conn.	70,996	Newton, Mass.	33,587
Brockton, Mass.	40,063	Norfolk, Va.	46,624
Butte, Mont.	30,470	Oakland, Cal.	66,960
Cambridge, Mass.	91,886	Omaha, Neb.	102,555
Camden, N. J.	75,935	Oshkosh, Wis.	28,284
Canton, Ohio	30,667	Passaic, N. J.	27,777
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	25,656	Paterson, N. J.	105,171
Charleston, S. C.	55,807	Pawtucket, R. I.	39,231
Chattanooga, Tenn.	30,154	Peoria, Ill.	56,100
Chelsea Mass.	34,072	Portland, Me.	50,145
Chester, Pa.	33,988	Portland. Ore.	90,426
Columbus, Ohio	125,560	Providence, R. I.	175,597
Council Bluffs, Iowa	25,802	Pueblo, Col.	28,157
Covington, Ky.	42.938	Quincy, Ill	36,252
Dallas Texas	42,638	Racine, Wis.	29,102
Davenport, Iowa	35,254	Reading, Pa	78,961
Dayton, Ohio	85,333	Richmond, Va.	85,050
Denver, Col.	133,859	Rochester, N. Y.	162,608
Des Moines, Iowa	62,139	Rockford, Ill.	31,051
Dubuque, Iowa	36,297	Sacramento, Cal.	29,282
Duluth, Minn.	52,969	Saginaw, Mich.	42,345
Easton, Pa	25,238	Salem, Mass.	35,956
East St. Louis, Ill.	29.655	Salt Lake City, Utah	53,531
Elizabeth, N. J.	52,130	San Antonio, Texas	53,321
Elmira N. Y..	35,672	Savannah, Ga.	54,244
Erie, Pa.	52,733	Schenectady, N. Y.	31,682
Evansville, Ind.	59,007	Scranton, Pa.	102,026
Fall River, Mass.	104,863	Seattle, Wash.	80,671
Fitchburg, Mass.	31,531	Sioux City, Iowa	33,111
Fort Wayne, Ind.	45,115	Somerville, Mass.	61,643
Fort Worth, Texas	26.688	South Bend, Ind.	35,999
Galveston, Texas	37,789	South Omaha, Neb.	26,001
Gloucester Mass.	26,121	Spokane, Wash.	36,848
Grand Rapids, Mich.	87,565	Springfield, Ill,	34,159
Harrisburg, Pa	50,167	Springfield, Mass.	62,059
Hartford, Conn.	79,850	Springfield, Ohio	38,253
Haverhill, Mass	37,175	St. Joseph, Mo.	102,979
Hoboken, N. J.	59,364	St. Paul, Minn.	163,065
Holyoke, Mass.	45,712	Superior, Wis.	31 091
Honolulu, Hawaii	39,306	Syracuse, N. Y.	108,374
Houston, Texas	44,631	Tacoma, Wash.	37,714
Indianapolis, Ind.	169,164	Taunton, Mass	31,036
Jackson, Mich.	25.180	Terre Haute, Ind.	36,673
Jacksonville, Fla.	28,429	Toledo, Ohio	131,822
Johnstown, Pa.	35,936	Topeka, Kan.	33.608
Joliet, Ill.	29,353	Trenton, N. J.	73,307
Joplin, Mo.	26,023	Troy, N. Y.	60,651
Kansas City, Kan.	51,418	Utica, N. Y.	56,383
Kansas City, Mo.	163 752	Waterbury, Conn.	45,859
Knoxville, Tenn.	32,637	Wheeling, W. Va.	38,878
La Crosse, Wis.	28,895	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	51,721
Lancaster, Pa.	41,459	Williamsport, Pa.	28,757
Lawrence, Mass.	62,559	Wilmington, Del.	76,508
Lexington, Ky	26,369	Woonsocket, R. I	28,204
Lincoln, Neb.	40,169	Worcester, Mass.	118 421
Little Rock, Ark.	38,307	Yonkers, N. Y.	47,931
Los Angeles, Cal.	102,479	York, Pa.	33,708
Lowell, Mass.	94,969	Youngstown, Ohio	44,885

POULTRY.

FOOD AND FEEDING.

Unless grit is hard and sharp it is of little use.

We like the plan best of feeding before watering.

While cracked glass may answer for grit, it is a dangerous article to use. We have known of a badly punctured crop resulting from it.

While oyster shells are necessary in poultry diet, they must not be given with the idea of taking the place of grit. They are too soft for that purpose.

No good poultryman would ever think of throwing the soft food on the ground. Troughs are the proper receptacles for it.

Beans being highly nitrogenous are excellent as a variety in the bill of fare.

Popcorn contains more nitrogen and phosphates than the regular Indian corn.

It is poor economy to waste good feed on scrub stock.

Clover is rich in both nitrogen and mineral matter. "Rowen", or the second crop, is the best.

Clover is of a high nutritive ratio, being equal to barley, and almost as high as wheat. It should be cut when in full blossom. Let it grow until the first blossoms begin to turn brown.

Charcoal is a great corrective of the evils of injudicious overfeeding, as well as a good remedy in bowel troubles.

It is said that if old charcoal is heated well before given to the fowls it will have a tendency to drive off impurities which may have become absorbed, and will be equal to fresh charcoal.

Cracked corn should be sifted before being fed to the poultry. The amount of meal saved will more than offset the labor.

For a steady diet, brewers' malt is entirely too fattening. As an occasional mess it adds greatly to the value of the bill of fare.

MARKET POULTRY CULTURE.

Aim to have your shipments gilt-edged.

Roasting fowls of 10 to 12 pounds to the pair are always in demand.

One bad, poor or indifferent chicken in the lot is apt to condemn the entire shipment.

In France a fat pullet or hen is known as a poularde.

Young fowls allowed to range and take care of themselves are apt to be tough, even at an early age.

Freshly dressed poultry must be plunged in ice cold water to take out the animal heat, or the carcass is apt to turn green.

Dr. G. M. Twitchell says the carcass most in demand is the one that is broad in body, deep and full in breast, legs well apart, and legs and neck rather short than long.

It is a fact that a well-developed or fattened six months old bird, raised artificially and then confined will have a large breast, and the sinews of the legs and wings will not be developed by violent exercise.

It is a mistake to eat a chicken the day it is killed. The tenderest fresh-killed chicken will be tough as soon as the animal heat has left the body; but in about twelve hours, when the muscles relax, it is fit for food.

For fully forty years the English have held to the opinion that the black-legged fowls are superior for roasting, and the white-legged for boiling. Without a doubt, the best roasting fowls we have to-day are the black-legged Langshans, yellow-legged Brahmas and white-legged Dorkings.

Unfertile eggs, even though a week in the incubators, are not spoiled, only staled, and are excellent for baking.

A "strictly fresh egg" should not be over three days old.

As eggs quickly absorb odors, they should be kept in clean places.

For the successful keeping of eggs, the temperature of the room should not be less than 50 degrees in temperature.

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.1912	Robert R. Corson...
..1908	Daniel Souder......
..1909	Frank H. Sommer..
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..1909	Elisha W. Opdycke
...1909	Wliam L. Wilbur.
..1912	Andrew S. Church.
1912	Charles A. Francis.
.1912	Geo. Shaw......
1912	Howard Jeffr
1910	F. J. Va
1912	Collins
1912	Fr
1908	
191	

	DGES.	P. O.
....	igbee....1909	May'sLandin
.....1910	. Zabriskie.1908	Hackensack.
n......1910	Joh . Horner.....	Mount Holly
ovell....1909	C. V. D. Joline......1912	Camde ....
uglass..1908	J M. E. Hildreth...1910	Cape [illegible] .....
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ssley....1908	John Rellstab......1910	Trenton .. ....
e........1909	Theo. B. Booraem...1911	NewBrunsw'k
evius....1909	John E. Foster.......1910	Freehold...
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. Brown, 1912	Majadron Berry.....1912	Toms
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nglish.		

HIAS PLUM,

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ISHER

Newark

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

Measure of Length.

4 In. mk 1 Hand	3 Ft. mk 1 Yard
7-92 In. " 1 Link.	5½ Yds. 1 Rd or Pole
18 In. " 1 Cubit.	40 Poles, 1 Furlong
12 In. " 1 Foot.	8 Furlongs, 1 Mile
6 Ft. " 1 Fath.	69⅙ Miles, 1 Degree

60 Geographical Miles make 1 Degree.
1760 Yards } =1 Mile
5280 Feet }

Measure of Surface.

144 Square Inches make 1 Square Foot.
9 Square Feet " 1 Square Yard.
30¼ Square Yards " 1 Rod, Perch or Pole.
40 Square Rods " 1 Square Rood.
4 Square Roods " 1 Square Acre.
10 Square Chains " 1 Square Acre.
640 Square Acres " 1 Square Mile.
Gunter's Chain equal to 22 Yds. or 100 Links.
272½ Square Feet make 1 Square Rod.
43,560 Square Feet " 1 Acre.

Measure of Solidity.

1728 Cubic Inches make 1 Cubic Foot.
27 Cubic Feet " 1 Cubic Yard.

Avoirdupois Weight.

27 11-32	Grains,	1 Drachm	or 27 11-32 grains
16	Drachms,	1 Ounce	or 437½ "
16	Ounces	1 Pound	or 7000 "
28	Pounds	1 Quarter.	
4	Quarters	1 Hundred-Weight.	
20	Cwts.	1 Ton.	
2240	Pounds	1 Ton.	

Troy Weight.

24 Grains	make 1 Pennyw't,	or 24 Grains
20 Pennywts.	" 1 Ounce	or 480 "
12 Ounces	" 1 Pound,	or 5760 "

Apothecaries Weight.

20 Grains, 1 Scruple.	8 Drachms, 1 Ounce
3 Scruples, 1 Drachm.	12 Ounces, 1 Pound

Diamond Weight.

16 Parts make 1 Grain (4-5ths Grain Troy.)
4 Grains " 1 Carat (3 1-5th GrainsTroy.)

Liquid Measure.

4 Gills, 1 Pint.	31½ Gallons, 1 Barrel.
2 Pints, 1 Quart.	54 Gallons, 1 Hhd.
4 Quarts, 1 Gallon.	252 Gallons, 1 Tun.

Dry Measure.

8 Quarts, 1 Peck.	8 Bushels, 1 Quarter.
4 Pecks, 1 Bushel.	36 Bushels, 1 Chaldron

1 Bushel equal to 2150.42 Cubic Inches.

STRENGTH OF ICE.

Ice 2 inches thick will bear men on foot.

Ice 4 inches thick will bear men on orseback.

Ice 6 inches thick will bear cattle d teams with light loads.

Ice 8 inches thick will bear teams ith heavy loads.

Ice 10 inches thick will sustain a ressure of 1000 lbs. per square foot.

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED PER ACRE—Varied by Persons and Places.

Wheat, 1½ to 2 bushels.
Rye, 1½ bushels.
Oats, 3 bushels.
Barley, 2 bushels.
Peas, 2 to 3 Bushels.
White Beans, 1½ bushels.
Buckwheat, ½ bushel.
Corn, broadcast, 4 bushels.
Corn, in drills, 2 to 3 bushels.
Corn, in hills, 4 to 8 quarts.
Broom Corn, ½ bushel.
Potatoes, 10 to 15 bushels.
Beets, 3 pounds.
Carrots, 2 pounds.
Ruta Bagas, ¾ pound.
Millet, ½ bushel.
Clover, White, 4 quarts.
Clover, Red, 8 quarts.
Timothy, 6 quarts.
Orchard grass, 2 bushels.
Red Top, 1 to 2 pecks.
Blue Grass, 2 bushels.
Mixed Lawn Grass, 1 to 2 bushels.
Tobacco, 2 ounces.

TABLE—Showing the Comparative Difference Between Good Hay and the Articles Mentioned Below as Food for Stock.

100 POUNDS OF HAY ARE EQUAL TO

275	pounds	Green Indian Corn.
400	"	Green Clover.
442	"	Rye Straw.
360	"	Wheat Straw.
164	"	Oat Straw.
180	"	Barley Straw.
153	"	Pea Straw.
200	"	Buckwheat Straw.
400	"	Corn Stalks, dried.
201	"	Raw Potatoes.
175	"	Boiled Potatoes.
339	"	Mangel Wurzel.
504	"	Turnips.
300	"	Carrots.
54	"	Barley.
54	"	Rye.
46	"	Wheat.
59	"	Oats.
45	"	Peas and Beans, mixed.
64	"	Buckwheat.
57	"	Indian Corn.
68	"	Acorns.
105	"	Wheat Bran.
100	"	Rye.
167	"	Wheat, Pea & Oat chaff
179	"	Rye and Barley, mixed.
59	"	Linseed Cake.

EASTER SUNDAYS.

A Table Showing the Date of Easter Sunday in Each Year of the Nineteenth Twentieth Centuries.

1801—April 5
1802 April 18
1803—April 10
1804—April 1
1805—April 14
1806—April 6
1807—Mar 29
1808—April 17
1809—April 2
1810—April 22
1811—April 14
1812—Mar. 29
1813—April 18
1814—April 10
1815—Mar. 26
1816—April 14
1817—April 6
1818—Mar. 22
1819—April 11
1820—April 2
1821—April 22
1822—April 7
1823—Mar. 30
1824—April 18
1825 April 3
1826—Mar. 26
1827—April 15
1828—April 6
1829—April 19
1830—April 11
1831—April 3
1832—April 22
1833—April 7
1834—Mar. 30
1835—April 19
1836—April 3
1837—Mar. 26
1838—April 15
1839—Mar. 31
1840—April 19
1841—April 11
1842—Mar. 27
1843—April 16
1844—April 7
1845—Mar. 23
1846—April 12
1847—April 4
1848—April 23
1849—April 8
1850—Mar. 31
1851—April 20
1852—April 11
1853—Mar. 27
1854—April 16
1855—April 8
1856—Mar. 23
1857—April 12
1858—April 4
1859—April 24
1860—April 8
1861—Mar. 31
1862—April 20
1863—April 5
1864—Mar. 27
1865—April 16
1866—April 1
1867—April 21
1868—April 12
1869—Mar. 28
1870—April 17
1871—April 9
1872—Mar. 31
1873—April 13
1874—April 5
1875—Mar. 28
1876—April 16
1877—April 1
1878—April 21
1879—April 13
1880—Mar. 28
1881—April 17
1882—April 9
1883—Mar. 25
1884—April 13
1885—April 5
1886—April 25
1887—April 10
1888—April 1
1889—April 21
1890—April 6
1891—Mar. 29
1892—April 17
1893—April 2
1894—Mar. 25
1895—April 14
1896—April 5
1897—April 18
1898—April 10
1899—April 2
1900—April 15
1901—April 7
1902—Mar. 30
1903—April 12
1904—April 3
1905—April 23
1906—April 15
1907—Mar. 31
1908—April 19
1909—April 11
1910—Mar. 27
1911—April 16
1912—April 7
1913—Mar. 23
1914—April 12
1915—April 4
1916—April 23
1917—April 8
1918—Mar. 31
1919—April 20
1920—April 4
1921—Mar. 27
1922—April 16
1923—April 1
1924—April 20
1925—April 12
1926—April 4
1927—April 17
1928—April 8
1929—Mar. 31
1930—April 20
1931—April 5
1932—Mar. 27
1933—April 16
1934—April 1
1935—April 21
1936—April 12
1937—Mar. 28
1938—April 17
1939—April 9
1940—Mar. 24
1941—April 13
1942—April 5
1943—April 25
1944—April 9
1945—April 1
1946—April 21
1947—April 6
1948—Mar. 28
1949—April 17
1950—April 9
1951—Mar. 25
1952—April 13
1953—April 5
1954—April 18
1955—April 10
1956—April 1
1957—April 21
1958—April 6
1959—Mar. 29
1960—April 17
1961—April 2
1962—April 22
1963—April 14
1964—Mar. 29
1965—April 18
1966—April 10
1967—Mar. 26
1968—April 14
1969—April 6
1970—Mar. 29
1971—April 11
1972—April 2
1973—April 22
1974 April 14
1975—Mar. 30
1976—April 18
1977—April 10
1978—Mar. 26
1979—April 15
1980—April 6
1981—April 19
1982—April 11
1983—April 3
1984 April 22
1985—April 7
1986—Mar. 30
1987—April 19
1988—April 3
1989—Mar.
1990—April
1991—Mar. 31
1992—April 19
1993—April 11
1994—April 3
1995—April 16
1996—April 7
1997—Mar. 30
1998—April 12
1999—April 4
2000—April 23

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN.

Table of Average Height and Weight of Males, Based on Analysis of 74,162 Accepted Applicants for Life Insurance as Reported to the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors.

HEIGHT.	Age. 15-24	Age. 25-29	Age. 30-34	Age. 35-39	Age. 40-44	Age. 45-49	Age. 50-54	Age. 55-59	Age. 60-64	Age. 65-69
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
5 feet..............	120	125	128	131	133	134	134	134	131	.....
5 feet 1 inch........	122	126	129	131	134	136	136	136	134	.....
5 feet 2 inches.....	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138	137	.....
5 feet 3 inches.....	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141	140	140
5 feet 4 inches.....	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145	144	143
5 feet 5 inches.....	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149	148	147
5 feet 6 inches.....	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153	153	151
5 feet 7 inches.....	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158	158	156
5 feet 8 inches.....	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163	163	162
5 feet 9 inches.....	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	168	168	168
5 feet 10 inches....	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	173	174	174
5 feet 11 inches....	159	164	169	173	175	177	177	178	180	180
6 feet..............	165	170	175	179	180	183	182	183	185	185
6 feet 1 inch........	170	177	181	185	186	189	188	189	189	189
6 feet 2 inches.....	176	184	188	192	194	196	194	194	192	192
6 feet 3 inches.....	181	190	195	200	203	204	201	198	.....	.....

A Height and Weight Table compiled by a Committee of the Medical Section of the National Fraternal Congress, 1900, which is the analysis of 133,940 applications of selected risks, in a few instances differed very slightly from the above.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF WOMEN,

The following table gives the relative height and weight of women, all ages. The weight of ordinary clothing, however, is included :

Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.
5 feet	115	98	132
5 feet 1 inch........	120	102	138
5 feet 2 inches.....	125	106	144
5 feet 3 inches.....	130	111	150
5 feet 4 inches.....	135	115	155
5 feet 5 inches.....	140	119	161
5 feet 6 inches.....	143	121	165
5 feet 7 inches.....	145	123	[illegible]
5 feet 8 inches.....	148	126	[illegible]
5 feet 9 inches.....	155	131	[illegible]
5 feet 10 inches....	160	136	[illegible]
5 feet 11 inches....	165	138	[illegible]
6 feet..............	170	141	[illegible]

CHARTERED 1811

THE NEWARK FIRE
NSURANCE COMPANY

... OFFICE ...

741 and 743 Broad Street
Newark, N. J.

... **Directors** ...

JOHN J. HENRY
GEORGE F. REEVE
THEODORE COE
GEORGE W. TOMKINS
WALTER S. NICHOLS
JOSEPH WARD, Jr.
A. C. DENMAN
JAMES S. HIGBIE
HARRISON VAN DUYNE
ALFRED F. SKINNER
WINTON C. GARRISON
J. H. BACHELLER
HENRY DICKSON
JOSEPH M. RIKER
FRANKLIN CONKLIN

N J. HENRY, Pres't.
GEORGE F. REEVE, Vice-Pres't.
CHARLES M. HENRY, Sec'y.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS IN NEW JERS

1908.	TUESDAY IN											
COURTS.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
CHANCERY	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
SUPREME COURT	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
COURT OF ERRORS	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
PREROGATIVE	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	
PARDONS	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	
U. S. CIRCUIT	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...		
U. S. DISTRICT	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...		
All the above Courts held at Trenton.												
JUSTICE TRENCHARD.												
1st Dist. Atlantic	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Cape May	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	[illegible]
Cumberland	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Salem	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
JUSTICE GARRISON.												
2d Dist. Camden	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Gloucester	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	
JUSTICE HENDRICKSON.												
3d Dist. Burlington	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	
Monmouth	†	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Ocean	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
JUSTICE REED.												
4th Dist. Hunterdon	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Mercer	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Warren	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	
JUSTICE SWAYZE.												
5th Dist. Middlesex	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2
Union	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
JUSTICE PARKER.												
6th Dist. Bergen	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Morris	3*	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Sussex	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
CHIEF JUSTICE GUMMERE.												
7th Dist. Essex	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2
JUSTICE PITNEY												
8th Dist. Hudson	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	.	
JUSTICE BERGEN.												
9th Dist. Passaic	†	...	...	4	...	.	...	...	4	...	...	...
Somerset	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3

* 1st Tuesday after the 4th Tuesday in December.
† 1st Tuesday after the 1st day of January.

The State is divided into Nine Judicial Districts

CIRCUIT COURTS held at the following places ..
First District—Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem and Mays Landing
Second " Woodbury, Camden.
Third " Mount Holly, Freehold, Toms River.
Fourth " Flemington, Trenton, Belvidere.
Fifth " New Brunswick, Elizabeth.
Sixth " Hackensack Morristown and Newto
Seventh " Newark.
Eighth " Jersey City.
Ninth " Paterson and Somerville.

THE SUPREME COURT consists of a Chief Justice and Eight Associate

Revised November, 1907.